The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 76 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	....	..

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suma Maru	B. Fukuya	2987	18th March	23th March
Kasaga Maru	K. Higo	6228	31 reh	11th April
Yangtze Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May

For Freight apply to—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Sock Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about,	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	....
City of Calcutta	7686	....	10th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	....
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool via London	605	957	462	704
Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000.

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 111.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 1st April §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday, 2nd April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 5th April ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 1st April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons on 1st April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, about 8th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	22rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	—

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	20,000,000
RESERVE FUND	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 127.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Eymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 7

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

Free! *Free!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BIRTHSTONES

The ancient Egyptian practice of wearing a Lucky Gem or precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth, has come down through the ages until the present moment when the custom was never more fashionable in actual practice.

Warm regard for the fascinating old traditions and superstitions very naturally induce many to possess their Birth-Gem Charm, or perhaps their Birth-Stone set in a Brooch, Pendant, Ring, Scarf Pin or one of the many forms of Jewellery now in vogue.

We can supply from a very good selection of loose stones any of the gems as now commonly chosen.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK,

(Incorporated in

SAVINGS DEPOSIT

The Bank receives Savi

following terms:—

Interest is allowed a

cent. per annum on th

to but not exceeding

an account between

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Deposits may be

or more persons

to any one or

vivor or sur

Copies of

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

FREE, FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to—
THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO.,
5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
National Stores Trading Co.,
5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Alwar State on the following terms:

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 in biennial increments of Rs. 20.
2. Leave and Travelling Allowance in accordance with the State Rules.
3. The appointed applicant will be required to deposit 3 months' salary within 1 year of confirmation of his appointment and this deposit will be recovered from his salary.
4. The successful applicant at the end of his probation of 3 months will be required to sign an Agreement to serve for 10 years and for any breach of the same he shall forfeit the above named deposit.
5. The Darbar can terminate the appointment by giving one month's notice in writing.
6. None but fully qualified candidates who have passed through a proper course at an Engineering College need apply and they must have had experience in Road and Building Works.
7. Applications, with copies of Certificates and Testimonials which will not be returned, and the names of at least two persons to whom references may be made must be sent to THE STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana by 7th April, 1915. 3316

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the Alwar State, whose duties will be to superintend and maintain the Power Houses the Electrical Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Supplies and Telephones, etc., of the Alwar State. None but those possessing practical experience of similar works and Oil Engines need apply. Preference will be given to applicants who have served their apprenticeship with a recognised Firm of Electrical Engineers and applicants must be able to undertake repair all the existing electric plant in Alwar and make any small extensions necessary from time to time. The pay will be Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200, Travelling Allowance and Appointment will be governed by the State Rules. The appointment will be for 3 months.

The successful candidate shall have to deposit a Security of 3 months' pay after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915.

STATE ENGINEER,
3315 Alwar Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Two seater Rover Motor Car needs repairs, accept Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5895

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE—The most economical. 8,000 in use. Great demand, Rs. 64—T. FERNANDEZ, Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5875

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Ltd., Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand, with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3321

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to General-Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED 3½ H. P. MOTOR-CYCLE, 3 speed, in good order. Apply at once GUNNMAKER AND CO., Automobile Engineer, Corner Grant Road, P. O. No. 7. 5903

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

WANTED a PARTNER with a capital in an Import business of two years standing. For particulars apply to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5871

WANTED by experienced Hindu double graduate (Second language French), tutorship, companionship, excellent references, social nature. Terms liberal. Apply to Box No. 232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5869

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 70 p.m. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT for a local mill. Those having practical knowledge of all departments need only apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5859

WANTED 2 chums, or married couple for well furnished bedroom and bath-room, with good board, Elec. Lts. and Fans, Wodehouse Road, Rs. 150 each. Also good single room and bath, Rs. 130. House very convenient and central. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3380

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOPS for the Alwar State, to take entire charge of the Workshops and any work connected therewith. Applicants should possess good knowledge of all materials required in wood and iron work and their construction, be thoroughly conversant with Accounts and Stock and Stores Keeping, have had practical experience in a Railway or other large Workshop and be able to run small machines whether worked by Steam, Oil, or Electrical Power and control Workmen. The pay of the Appointment is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month, with a free unfurnished house. The appointt: Leave, and Travelling Allowance will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months. Selected Candidates must attend for an interview prior to appointment if desired and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his duties early in April 1915. The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months' salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915.

STATE ENGINEER,
3315 Alwar Rajputana.

TO BE LET:

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO BE LET—At Mazagon, Mount Road, No. 16, MUNJEE MANSION. One Hall, two bed-rooms, with kitchen and separate bath-room. Rent Rs. 40. Apply within. 5903

NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED. SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1915, at 4-45 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
II.—To declare a Dividend on the Preference Shares of the Company.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. C. H. Goodall and Mr. D. M. Inglis as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall as Auditor.
VI.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th April to the 19th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. C. H. Goodall and Mr. D. M. Inglis as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall as Auditor.
VI.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 19th April 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th March 1915. 5900.

NOTICE.

RE: THE IMPERIAL DAIRY COMPANY.

UNDER instructions from my clients Messrs. CHHOTALAL RANCHHORDAS, MOTILAL RANCHHORDAS, GORDHANDAS RANCHHORDAS and VRAJLAL RANCHHORDAS, partners in the IMPERIAL DAIRY Co., it is hereby notified that on and from the 29th day of March, 1915, my said clients have determined the partnership which subsisted between them and Messrs. MOHANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS and CHHAGANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS, of Nadiad in the Dairy business carried on in the name of 'The Imperial Dairy Coy,' at Bombay, Nadiad, Rangoon Colombo and other places and that on and from that date the said Messrs. Mohanlal Purshotamdas and Chhaganlal Purshotamdas have no right whatsoever to deal in the name of the firm.

The partnership is dissolved and the right to use the name and goodwill of the firm will be disposed off hereafter during winding up proceedings.

GAMANLAL H. DALAL,
Attorney for the said Messrs. Chhotalal Ranchhordas and his brothers.
Sardar Buildings,
Hummum Street,
Bombay, 29th March, 1915. 5905

FOR GENOVA DIRECT ON OR ABOUT 3RD APRIL.

S. S. "TAIYABI."

THE above steamer sailing for Genova direct has accommodation for passengers, for particulars apply sharp to:—
Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & CO.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 5879

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Bombay Branch WILL SHIFT to the Eastern portion of the premises presently occupied by the Poona Bank, Ltd., from the 1st April 1915. 5902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5877

NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE CERTIFICATE for SHARES Nos. 22869-873, of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD., and two Certificates for shares Nos. 51 and 52, of the MYSORE SPG., & MFG. CO., LD., have been lost or mislaid. Finder will please send them to—
GOVIND SUBARAO TELANG,
5903 Karwar, North Canara.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO originally booked at Kobe and Osaka for the S. S. "HAKUSHIKA MARU" are informed of its arrival here by the S. S. "IKOMA MARU," now in Prince's Dock, Sheds Nos. D. and E.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Khaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, TABLE ORNAMENTS, AND ONE HANDSOME VICTORIA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the Aerated Water Factory of Duke and Sons, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Purasram & Co., Jewellers, in Hummum Street, Fort, valuable household furniture comprising of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, blackwood carved cabinet, side board, rocking chairs, solid and carved tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Bluthner, carpets, square table, single bed with spring mattress, pictures, table ornaments and one rubber-tyred handsome well-built victoria in good order. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

54-56, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" on Centre Road, of Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable plain and carved teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, rich glass and porcelainware, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corners, rich carpets, engravings, table ornaments, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, sofas, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. R. S. Navara, M.D.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Jacob Sassoon Mills Bungalow, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved, made to order, household furniture, rich glass crockeryware and best plated ware, dining table, and chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboard by Dewji Canji, English overmantle, drawing room suits, lined plush, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy teapoys, one sweet-toned cottage piano musical box, lady's writing table, grandfather clock, low chairs and easy chairs, medicine cupboard, wall clock, card table, hanging punkha, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, ice-box, copper boiler, rich carpets, garden pots, garden utensils, roller, etc., etc., the property of A. W. Noble, Esq., Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mill, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 30th March, 1915..

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed renergyn and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B—6

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

A valuable estate situate within 5 minutes run from Lonawla Station admeasuring 8½ acres and containing a bungalow with 1 Hall, 4 Bedrooms, and a veranda with outhouses, garden and a paca buuilt well and situate on hilly ground, is for sale by private treaty. For particulars apply to MEHTA and Co., auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MAJOR H. P. BROWNE OF THE 5TH GURKHA RIFLES, AT NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the rich and artistic teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets of chinese design and corners, rich Persian carpets, photograph lenses by Ross, Hathorntwaite and Wood, Lerebours, &c., drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich velvet, English door curtains, silver cabinet, Jardineer stands, easy and low chairs, silk folding screens, Chinese and Singapore cane furniture with cushions, Octagon centre table, tiled teapoys and tables, writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, verandah seats, and benches, single and double door, almirahs, bed-room sofas, English sofa and chairs, hatstands, China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, and platedware by Meppin and Webb, Elkington and others and garden implements, garden water tanks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. P. Browne of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

The property of another gentleman.

1 canoe shape English built rubber-tyred victoria.

TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, next to Tarachand Pursharam, Jeweller), under instructions from the Bank concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, a European merchant, the very valuable and Seldom—To—Be—Had—In—Auction—Sales, rich and artistic designed platinum and 18 ct. real gold jewellery, such at latest fashioned necklaces, spring bracelets, lockets, pendants, etc., set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, opals, amethists, etc.: Perpetual calandar, repeater chronograph, hunter, bracelet and minute repeater, gents' and ladies' watches; simple and rich enamelled cigarette cases and match boxes, set with diamonds, rubies and pearls; gent's watch chains of different patterns; ladies' muff chains; gent's and ladies' rings of various designs set with diamonds and rubies; set of links and studs set with rubies and diamonds; ladies' hair ornament, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, etc., etc.

The above jewellery can be inspected from 12 noon to 5 o'clock at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, VIZ., "AMBA-WADI," AT GIRGAON.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Managing Trustees Seth Manekji Jethabhai Vurdhaman and others the mortagagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and another, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1911, and made between the said Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and Vithaldas Dhirajlal a minor by his father and natural guardian Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas of the one part and the said mortgagees of the second part, the very valuable landed property more particularly described hereunder and known as the "Ambawadi."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart known as the "Ambawadi" together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 675, 204 and 204 New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and old survey Nos. 559, 543 560 and 545 new survey Nos. 4/7755—7755 and 7756 and which several tenements or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 295, 299, 300, 301, 312, 304, 305, 308 (1), 308 (2), 307, 308, and 307 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 9, 15, 701, 711 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others, on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Narayan Vishnu Gokhale and others, and partly

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Continued.*)

by the properties of Ani Freza Pereira and Bhirubai daughter of Narayan Appa and a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govind Vasudeo Pendse.

For further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds application may be made to the undersigned.

The above property realizes the rent of about Rs. 1,100 per motnh and it has some big open plots beside.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 Twice Nightly **10 p. m.**

Welcome Return of the Popular Stars

MISS GRACE PALOTTA AND MR. EDWARD NABLE

"THE LADY AND THE LOVER."

KINEMACOLOR

A Day with the Japanese Army.

"THE WATER DOG" A Keystone Comedy Featuring the great "Fatty."

PATHE'S WAR MAP The operations from Sept. 15th to Nov 30th

SHERLOCK HOLMES AGAIN!

This week he unravels the mystery of "Silver Blaze," the stolen racehorse.

BATTLE of the DUNES

A genuine War Picture of a skirmish in Flanders.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

To-Night

ANOTHER GREAT PATHE'S EXCLUSIVE

THE **BOUNDARY RIDER**

Drama in 5 Parts

ALSO

WAR MAP No. 4

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE and COMIC TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

LAST FEW NIGHTS

LAST FEW NIGHTS

of this Great Show in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

MORE CHANGES

MORE CHANGES

IN OUR PROGRAMME

By our All Star Company

Thursday Night April 1st.

HIGH JUMPING CONTEST

For Local Horses and Ponies.

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner

Tent thrown open for practice from Tuesday evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p. m.

Special Easter Holiday Matinee

Thursday Afternoon April 1st.

Two Handsome Watches to be given away amongst the children.

Children Half price at Matinees only.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

One at 4 p.m. and one at 9-30 p. m.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Our Menagerie is open daily for a small charge.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS Agents.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th April.

(Bank Holidays).

Morning Sessions 9 to 11 with Band.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT !** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Another Great European War Winner

(A mammoth All-British Production, produced by Charles Weston, producer of "The Battle of Waterloo", "Saving the Colours," "Through the Firing Line," etc.)

CALLED TO THE FRONT.

GREAT BRITAIN SUPPORTS HER FRIENDS.

This British Production carries home in a most forcefull manner the grim realities of the

PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR.

In it are depicted

FIERCE LAND AND SEA BATTLES

with

BRITONS FIGHTING. BELGIANS FIGHTING. | FRENCHMEN FIGHTING. GERMANS FIGHTING.

It is a film to instil Patriotism into the blood of all those who witness its stirring scenes.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday and Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TWICE TO-NIGHT
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Last two nights of our present attractive programme.

SUCCESS UPON SUCCESS OF
THE WORLD'S TRIO

in their musical comedy acts, a welcome tonic for this hot weather, harmony and humour combined.

Mdlle. MORET

A beautiful singer and alround entertainer.
FOR ANOTHER TWO NIGHTS ONLY
MISS MAY SHERRARD

SEE this wonderful comedienne as a "KNUT." Our pictures this week, best in Town.

Look out Thursday next, Gala night and grand change—THE WORLD'S TRIO in "THE DUKE'S VISIT" or Budget of nonsense.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 10 o'clock performance at Edwardes Theatre.

DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on Friday, 9th April.

Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.

Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.

Extra Lady & members Rs. 1-8.

Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.

W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. 11

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Pape R.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry. By Bernhardi ..	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War ..	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma.. ..	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View ..	1 14	
The Reality of War... ..	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms . ..	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser ..	1 8	
Jena or Sedan ? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you could Know about the War	1 2	0 12

Sh The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War Facts about the Countries involved Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number 13 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Re 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 270, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 29.

Winds from the Bay have advanced up the Gangetic Plain and rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and the submontane districts in the United Provinces. A few thunderstorms have occurred in the Peninsula.

The principle amounts are:—Cherrapunji, Saugor Island, Burdwan and Mymensingh one and half; Barisal three; Jessore and Jalpaiguri three-quarters; Chittagong, Calcutta, Darjeeling. Darbhanga, Naya Dumka, Cochin, Cocanada and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme eastern districts. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Some thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar but no rainfall of importance has been reported from the rest of the reporting area. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana and a few thunderstorms in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 29th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.8	64.8	88	..	9.42	—0.99
Do. (28th)	93.3	76.0	78	..	0.40	—8.61
Jask						
Muskat	91.4	80.9	87	..	3.17	—0.42
Do. (28th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.9	69.6	49	..	0.86	—0.64
Rawalpindi	53.6	58.0	66	..	9.85	1.78
Lahore	91.6	62.7	64	..	4.94	1.72
Hissar	95.7	65.1	59	..	3.87	..
Ambala	88.7	60.3	73	..	4.73	—0.63
Delhi	91.0	68.0	77	..	10.59	7.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.4	70.1	62	..	7.78	6.16
Mainpuri	97.8	68.9	62	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	100.0	71.8	46	..	3.32	1.54
Cawnpore	98.8	69.9	55	..	3.05	1.07
Allahabad	100.1	70.7	55	..	4.35	2.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.1	68.4	63	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	84.9	74.1	86	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	95.3	72.1	57	0.08	3.70	2.41
Jaipore	97.7	72.3	45	..	3.20	1.76
Kotah	100.8	76.4	36	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	71.0	67	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	79.3	76.9	86	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	83.1	72.0	86	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	99.5	66.7	73	..	0.43	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	101.0	71.0	82	..	0.18	—0.38
Surat	92.1	74.7	80	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	101.7	70.8	75	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	102.5	70.2	78	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	97.8	67.5	50	..	4.32	3.52
Indore	98.2	67.1	61	..	2.18	1.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.8	68.2	63	..	3.52	0.94
Saugor	96.2	73.0	33	..	3.44	1.19
Hoshangabad	99.5	73.2	33	..	4.80	3.14
Khandwa	101.1	69.2	42	..	3.11	2.34
Akola	101.7	72.0	35	..	4.67	2.65
Amroati	100.6	69.3	29	..	4.11	3.09
Nagpur	102.1	70.2	25	..	5.57	3.08
Chanda	103.5	69.0	38	..	5.44	2.72
Raipur	100.9	75.6	42	..	2.73	0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	75.7	79	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	86.5	74.9	71	..	0.54	—0.19
Mormugao	89.0	76.2	74	..	1.58	0.89
Karwar	89.1	72.0	86	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	68.6	49	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	98.9	64.5	29	..	2.81	1.39
Poona	96.2	63.7	49	..	0.65	—0.50
Sholapur	102.5	70.0	39	..	6.67	4.96
Bijapur	98.6	70.2	28	..	6.16	4.64
Belgaum	96.2	62.5	38	..	4.93	2.69
Aurangabad	99.0	71.4	28	..	4.27	2.88
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.9	74.6	30	..	4.38	2.49
Hyderabad	97.6	74.2	59	..	4.81	2.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.6	75.5	67	..	3.61	0.16
Calicut	91.2	77.1	77	..	9.24	3.27
Cochin	89.2	73.8	79	0.93	21.55	10.28
Colombo	90.5	74.6	95	0.15	26.98	—1.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	75.7	81	..	6.56	—0.34
Bellary	97.5	72.7	39	..	4.99	2.53
Cuddapah	103.4	81.3	67	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	93.6	77.9	82	..	24.95	4.51
Bangalore	90.6	69.4	59	..	4.07	—0.13
Coimbatore	96.5	70.2	60	0.04	7.56	1.34
Trichinopoly	96.4	77.7	77	..	7.60	—1.58
Negapatam	91.9	80.1	77	..	22.22	—7.28

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th March, 1915, was 30.109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,45,817; per Deputy Assistant Political Agent Rajkot Rs. 239; Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Rs. 30; Mrs. Narr, Rs. 10; per Traffic Supdt., B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 100; per Treasury Officer, Palanpur, Talukdar of Warahi, Rs. 15; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 682; Bhavnagar Branch, Rs. 1,281; per Collector of Satara Rs. 448, H.H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot Rs. 750; per Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar, the Ladies of Garni, Rs. 9; per Collector of Hyderabad (Sind), Mr. Ramchand Menghraj, Rs. 10; People of Ratnagiri, per Mr. A. D. Takfale, Rs. 10; M. B. T. Rs. 5; Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., and Mrs. Sladen, Rs. 200; Messrs. R. G. Baldock, Ltd., Rs. 206; Mr. H. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 50; per Rewa Kantha Panch Mahal Branch, H. H. the Rani of Chhota Udepur, Rs. 1,000; Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Rs. 250; per Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, Rs. 5; per Mrs. Rose Hutchinson, Rs. 37; Arya Mahila Samaj, Rs. 40; Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas, per Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Rs. 51; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall, Rs. 149; Children's Branch, 6th instalment, Rs. 198; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, Rs. 247; and per Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 100; Total Rs. 351,939.

Articles of various descriptions have also been received from:— Mr. Sutherland, per Miss Abraham; Belgaum Branch; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Lathi; "Two Banshees," Valpi; Inspector of Customs, Castle Rock; Mrs. Hudson, Godhra; per Major Coghill, Palanpur; per Mrs Ostreham, Broach; the people of Chitel per Mrs Oldfield; Miss J. Edwards, Hyderabad; H. H. the Chief of Ichalkaranji; Mrs. Birkett; per Col. Oldfield, Sorath; Durbar Shri Godad Wala Estate; Kamdar N. Dayabhay; Tokersi Raghavji; Mrs. Anthony, Santa Cruz; Poona Branch; Miss C. M. Wickham, Rajkot; Mrs. Cortlandt-Anderson, Ahmednagar; Mrs. Hancook, Porbander; Mrs. Keene; Mrs. R. Brook; Head Clerk to Commissioner, Broach; Mrs. E. Thomson, Arckulli; Mrs. Kabraji per Mamlatdar, Badami; per Mamlatdar, Ankleshwar; Alibag Branch; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; per Traffic Supdt., B. B. and C. I. Ry.; Merchants at Pardi; Merchants of Surat; Haji M. Khanji of Modasa; People of Vasanad, per Col. Oldfield; The Oriental Cannery Co., per Mrs. Keatinge; Anon; Junagadh Branch; Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai, Nadiad; Mrs. Ware; Lady Duke, per Sec. Women's Friendly Society; Mrs. T. J. Ward; per Mamlatdar, Kalyan; Sheth Haji Bachu Ali, per Mrs. Setalvad; Sha Damji Lalji Mansee and Sha Chapsey Malsey; per Mrs. Tudor-Owen, Jhalawad Prant; Mr. Dharamchand K. Sha, Jambusar; Mrs. Shaw Polli Betta; Anon; Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar; Mr. J. Crawford; Theosophical Society; Mrs. Cody; A Parsi Lady; Mr. Boyce; Mr. Tinker; Mrs. R. C. Brown, Belgaum; Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Clarke; Lady Robertson; Mrs. Stanyon; Central Provinces Club; W. E.; Mr. J. H. Kothare; Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Clark.

NAVAL BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,386-4-6; H. H. the Maharajah of Bairampur Rs. 1,000; Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Rs. 22; Mrs. Fosbery, Rs. 20; Miss L. Price, Rs. 13; Mr. E. R. H. Jackson, Rs. 12; Mr. A. Master, Rs. 10-6; Mr. Ahmed H. Ali, Rs. 10; Mr. Meghji Pramanand, Rs. 10; Mr. Hussonally Rama, Rs. 10; Mr. Baker A. Jaber, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 68; Total Rs. 24,571-10-6.

Various articles have also been received from the Ladies War ReliefAssn, Secunderabad; A sister and brother; Mrs. Harter; Mrs. Cowie, Lahore; Ladies of Mehbari; Ladies of United Free Church Union, Nagpur; Mrs. Standen; Mrs. Lama; Agra Club Working Party; Mrs. Steemen; Mrs. Sugdury; Mrs. Napier; Anon; Y. W. C. A., Belgaum; Mrs. Standen, Amraoti; Mrs. Chard, Belgaum Gymkhana Club; Mrs. Ormsby; Mrs. Weston; Ladies War and Relief Association, Hyderabad; U. P. Ladies' Assn.; Mrs. Birkett; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Hewlett; Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Lama and Mrs. Pirrie.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Collected by Mrs. J. P. Wadia, Poona, Rs. 57-4-0; The Manager and Staff, Messrs. Leach and Weborny, Rs. 31-12-0; The Pupils S. S. Bengalee and Parsi Girls' School, Rs. 25; Collected by Miss P. Nagarwalla, Kirkee, Rs. 21; Mrs. P. Dadabhoy, Rs. 20; Dhun J. Sett, Rs. 10; Mrs. J. Kabraji, Rs. 5-6-0; Children of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Rs. 27-10-0; Total Rs. 198.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

HARDWAR KUMBH MELLA RELIEF FUND

The following sums have been received further as contributions to the above fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,143; the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charity Fund, Rs. 200; the Rice Merchants' Association, Bombay, Rs. 151; Sheth Tulsidas Tejpal, Rs. 101; Sheth Manilal Mulji Rs. 101; Sheth Devkaran Mulji, Rs. 101; Sheth Pragji Surji(second contribution), Rs. 100; Sheth Khimji Asar Virji, Rs. 51; Sheth Harbax Ramkunver, Rs. 25; Sheth Keshavji Hirjee Kapadia, Rs. 15; through Rev. N. V. Tilak, (Ahmednagar), Rs. 15; Sheth Pudumsey Munji, Rs. 10; Sheth Prabhudas Devkaran, Rs. 5; Sheth Parmanandas Gordhan, Rs. 5; Mr. Naranji Purushottam, Rs. 5; Mr. Godhumal (Karachi), Rs. 5; and sums below Rs. 5, Rs. 39; Total Rs. 2,072.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	High Water. Depth. on Still. ft. in	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Low Water. Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
M.	29	m 10 6	26 8	29	m 4 5	17 9
		10 29a	28 1		4 38	16 11
Tu.	30	m 10 49	28 0	30	m 4 36	16 4
		11 3a	28 8		4 43a	16 5
W.	31	m 11 31	29 1	31	m 5 8	15 9
	April.	11 38a	29 0	Ap.	5 22a	16 3
Th.	1	0 13a	29 8	1	m 5 42	14 3
					6 2a	16 5
F.	2	m 0 14	29 0	2	m 6 19	13 9
		0 56a	29 9		6 43a	17 0
S.	3	m 0 51	28 7	3	m 6 58	13 9
		1 41a	29 4		7 28a	17 11
Su.	4	m 1 31	27 9	4	m 7 39	14 4
		2 31a	28 7		8 14a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 52m
,, 30 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 52m
,, 31 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 52m
April. 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 53m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12.3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m.; Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5 7m. p.m.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C. 12

ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor
Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression
Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors
Our Cigarettes are supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100 Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,, ,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,, ,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,, ,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,, ,,	4	8
Star of India		,, ,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,, ,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100 Rs.	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,, ,,	3	12

The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances ove... from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on appl...
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved secu... able rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected ...
MISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Account... ditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT S...

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London... Bombay. His above sight-testing qualificati... practical experience gained at the man... Germany, France and America ensure the ve...
Sight tested free. Best quality glasses.
THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY ...

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

HIGH FREIGHTS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 29.

When we notice that ocean freights from India to European ports have practically trebled in value all round, and we read that the Argentine steamer Centenairo has been chartered at 85s. 10d. per ton for taking 6,000 tons of wheat to Amsterdam, it cannot be wondered that this extraordinary advance is generally regarded as somewhat alarming. It has even been darkly suggested, that the undesirable situation being a preconcerted form of "corner" devised by shipowners taking a selfish advantage of the times, Government should intervene by imposing a moderate tariff, so that foodstuffs and commercial commodities may be interchanged to the best possible advantage to carrier and consumer alike, and prevent prohibitive freights arriving at such a pitch as to constitute a destructive economic embargo. To seriously give credence to stupid suggestions of this kind without giving the question due consideration would not only be unfair to the shipowner, but would at the same time reflect on his patriotism and loyalty. The existing high rates, which no one can deny are at a very profitable level, do little more than balance the huge losses which were incurred during the earlier months of 1914, but that this has been effected by a "combine" or any form of scheming on the part of shipowners as a body, is quite untrue. It is equally fallacious to blame the present high rates for anything more than a very small percentage indeed of the increased costs of foodstuffs when transported to the various centres at which they are consumed. Space will not permit of comparative statements being made of the average cost of transit from producing centres in normal times, to what it is now, and how far the cost of foodstuffs is effected in each case, but as the process does not involve anything more serious than a little statistical research and simple arithmetic, the result may be arrived at without much trouble. And, it will be found that the effect of the high freights prevailing have a much smaller bearing on the cost of seaborne foodstuffs than is generally supposed. When the mighty deeds which are being performed by the Navy are so much in evidence affording such magnificent protection to our great Empire, it can only be expected that the marvellous work which is being performed by our mercantile marine as an auxilliary to the first line of defence, should be more or less in the background. But in spite of the so-called "rapacity" of shipowners, it has to be remembered, it is the mercantile marine on which we rely for the conveyance of necessary supplies. It is the mercantile marine that conveys coals, oil and stores to the Navy and enables it to do its arduous and responsible work. It is the mercantile marine that conveys the troops, horses and stores to the fighting line. When shipowners have responded loyally to the demands of their country, cheerfully placing their entire resources at the disposal of Government in the way they are doing and have done in the past, it is a little unreasonable and inconsiderate to carp and cavil at their methods, more especially when there is not a shred of justification for such an attitude. Freights are high: will probably continue high for some time to come. But this factor should be accepted with equanimity with other evils produced by the destructive war, and not by casting unjust aspersions on our great national mercantile marine, which has been built up to what it is by purely private enterprise and without a State subsidy of any description.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

sums which are continually Government all over the ordinary facility, proves w the value of money is den and else where. The s-set in, and though it robable that a larger ex- laid under cereals this and abroad, than for ing to the exception. ing for cereals, the ess of money is re- e said before in these ing hinges upon the omething would hap- cisive nature which e public that Ger- hopeless, there ement in business the Dardanelles, allenged passage a most en- sia could then on a great ll the cereal reason for nticipated, aterially enhanced, the price of wheat would decline considerably in the United States and Western Europe, and a more hopeful and confident feeling would spring up everywhere. If prices for foodstuffs are maintained much longer at the existing high level, it goes without saying that a much larger area of land will be put under cultivation than has been the case for a great number of years. Agricultural operations will receive a great impetus, and the demand for money for the next month or two will consequently be abnormally great, but not more than the position can carry, for the extraordinary accumulation of unemployed capital in Western Europe will be equal to providing for the emergency without a squeeze of any kind.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON PRICES.

A statement on Calcutta prices says the "Associated Press," giving information up to so recent a date as Thursday the 18th instant, has been compiled by the Director of Statistics. It brings out several points of considerable public interest. The most sensational is a fall, as compared with the previous week, of no less than one hundred and four points, or about thirty-five per cent. in the price of Liverpool salt, which, however, is still nearly twice its normal rate. Wheat showed a tendency to rise during the week ending the 18th and advanced by five points, no doubt in sympathy with the rise recently reported from Delhi and Lahore, which, however, would seem from a subsequent telegrams from Karachi, to have since been arrested. Comparing the prices of the principle articles of food on the 18th instant with those obtaining before the war broke out, it seems that rice is now up by five percent. wheat by twenty-five per cent. barley by twenty-two per cent. maize by thirty-eight per cent. oats by fifteen per cent. sugar by fifty-five per cent. imported salt by eighty-two per cent and country salt by sixteen per cent. As regards freights, the market continues to rule extraordinarily high the average rates to European and America being roughly three times what they were before the war broke out.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 29th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.42	5.43
June-July.	5.47	5.48
July-Aug.	5.53	5.55
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.67	5.68
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.75	5.77

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16	M.A.16
26th March. Close ..	5.38	5.50	5.62	5.71	5.77
27th March. Open ..	5.38	5.50	5.63	5.73	..
27th March. Close ..	5.42	5.53½	5.67	5.75½	5.81
	pl. 4	pl. 3½	pl. 5	pl. 4½	pl. 4

EGYPTIAN.

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
26th March. Close	7.90	8.08	8.47	8.61
27th March. Open	..	..	..	..
27th March. Close	7.95	8.13	8.52	8.65
	pl. 5	pl. 5	pl. 5	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
25th March Close ..	9.61	9.90	10.20	..
26th March Close ..	9.46	9.73	10.05	..
27th March close ..	9.62	9.64	10.23	..
	pl. 16	pl. 18	pl. 18	

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
25th March Close	9.21	9.47
26th March Close	9.07	9 21
27th March Close	9:29	9.52
	pl. 22	pl. 21

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 29.

In sympathy with Home advices the market to-day opened strong at Rs. 4 over Saturday's rates. There is a fair demand for fine Broach April and May but only a moderate business has been reported as the bazaar is still busy with March settlements.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

Quotations :—

Fine M. G. Broach April, 219.
Fine M. G. Broach May, 220.
Fine M. G. Bengal May, 152.
Fine M. G. Akola May, 173.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

ARRIVALS.

	March 27th. Bales.
Khandeish	802
Central India	1,332
Barsi & Nagpur	978
Berar	1,502
Central Provinces	987
Dhollera	400
Broach	2,592
Compta & Dharwar	1,113
W sterns	346
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,196
Rajputana	199
Sind	....
Total	11,447
Total for the 2 days	24,395
„ to dat since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,419,461
„ same time last season	2,385,592

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRICES: AL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	11,447 Cwts.	24,395 Cwts.	1,179,835 Cwts.	1495,111 Cwts.
Wheat	3,361	23,958	579,575	639,662
Linseed	4,128	7,146	157,956	657,801
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	910	2,624	92,938	190.347
Gingellyseed	941	3,670	189,665	769,411
Poppyseed	..	1,618	..	4,986
Groundnuts	2,079	4,104	333,182	582,785
Castorseed	4,256	7,898	329,921	572,278
Rice	3,833	7,460	1347,521	1351,975
Myrabollams	3,498	9,247	182,964	246,930
Cottonseed	3,028	6,169	907,416	2110,481
Mowrasseed	..	..	13,718	9,306
Gram	2,159	4,798	97,864	159,198
Jowari	11,078	19,278	475,237	459,244
Barley	235	327	7,920	13,365
Maize	200	221	3,045	475

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent A-May ... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready April-May ..... Rs. 5-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credit 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. April.
Do. 4 m-s. do.	1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong	133¾.
Do. Shanghai	172.
60 d-s. Yokohama	148½.

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 29.

To-day the Share Market was closed owing to a Jain holiday—Mahavir Swami's Birthday.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing on March 4th says:—

GOLD.

A rather significant feature this week is the purchase and also the sale of considerable amounts of gold coin by the Bank of England. Two weeks' Transvaal outputs having figured in last week's Return and none in this, the reduction on balance this week is unusually large.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Feb. 25th £66,000 in bar gold.
Feb. 25th £192,000 in U. S. Gold Coin.
March 1st £123,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 1st £65,000 in bar gold.
March 3rd £97,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Feb. 25th £696,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 1st £124,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 3rd £1,000,000 set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, (making the total £27,500,000).

During the week, the net reduction was £1,277,000.

SILVER.

The undertone, which has been quite good for some time past, has been revealed during the week by an advance to a higher level of prices.

Quotations have neared 23d. several times since the beginning of the year, but in consequence of a considerable amount of silver having been held back for prices about that limit, quotations have receded.

When, however, the market had gathered sufficient impetus to carry off these supplies, and no similar barrier remained to check a further advance, the price rose.

At present the Indian Bazaars are rather holding back from buying at the advance, and the Continent and elsewhere have taken most of the offerings, which have not been large.

The price rose from 22 7/8d. to 23d. on the 26th ultimo, and continued to be quoted at almost continually rising rates until yesterday, when 23 3/8d. was fixed, but fell to-day to 23 1/8d., owing to the absence of bazaar support.

Appended are particulars of the last two Indian Currency Returns cabled to this country, in lakhs of rupees:—

	22nd Feb.	28th Feb.
Notes in Circulation	60,05	59,54
Reserve in Silver Coin ...	30,14	31,19
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,26	6,70
Gold in England	7,65	7,65

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,800 bars, compared with 5,500 last week.

A shipment of 50,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Below will be found statistics for Feb.:—

Highest Price 23 1/16d. on the last day.
Lowest Price 22 1/2d. on the first day.
Average Price 22.752.
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Feb. 26.23 cash.
Feb. 27.23 1/16 cash.
Mar. 1.23 1/4 cash.
Mar. 2.23 1/4 cash.
Mar. 3.23 3/8 cash.
Mar. 4.23 1/8 cash.
No quotation fixexd for forward delivery.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
Average for the week 23.177 cash.
The quotation to-day for cash is 1/4d. above that fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The Calcutta Share Market ruled steady to firm for jutes with more enquiry in evidence resulting in a moderate trade at higher prices.

Tea shares were again in strong request and changed hands at full rates.

Coal shares were not specially asked for and ruled quiet and inactive with the exception of South Govindpur for which there were buyers.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri, Rs. 14/8; East India, Rs. 38, 38/9; Ranigunge, Rs. 22/10.

Jute:—Alliance Prefs, Rs. 98; Barnagore, Rs. 72/8, 73, 74/8; Delta (ord), Rs. 160, Fort Willian (ord.), Rs. 58; Fort Slosted Rs. 168, 169; Kamarhatty (ord.), Rs. 140, 141, 142, 143; Kankanarrah (ord.), Rs. 226, 227.

Tea:—Central Cachar, Rs. 88; East India, Rs. 83; Hat Likhra, Rs. 24/4, 24/8; Loharghar, Rs. .30/8, 30/12; Loobah, Rs. 39; Rajnagar, Rs. 118, 119.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1,750; Champaran Sugar, Rs. 82; Cawnpore Sugar, Rs. 75; Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway, Rs. .300, 301; Kamarhatty jute 5½ per cent. Debs, Rs. 106; Kharda Jute 6 per cent. Debs, Rs.101, 102/8; Sara-Serajgunge Railway, Rs. 1.

Government Paer three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/2.

NEW COTTON PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT DHRANGADRA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, Mar. 20.

In the presence of a large gathering consisting of the Kumar Sahebs, State officials and merchants the opening ceremonies of the Shri Ghanshyam Cotton Press and Dewan Mansinhji Gining factory were performed this morning. His Highness the Raja Saheb arrived at the Shamiana at 9.15 a.m., under the usual salutes and presentation of arms and was addressed by Mr. Ratilal K. Sitwala, Manager of the State Factories by Seth Haribhai Jutha on behalf of the local Mahajans and by Seth Champan Lal of Botad.

His Highness replied in suitable words and desired that the Ginning Factory be named after Dewan Mansinhji to whose personal supervision and exertion this factory owes its existence and ordered promotions to certain officials and presentation of poshaks to all the other employees of the factories.

The Dewan Saheb while replying to his Highness's speech was much affected by his inward feelings in the expression of his sense of gratitude and attributed all the good works of public utility to his Highness's own conception and direction.

Mr. M. G. Bhat, Judicial Assistant spoke a few words on the occasion advising his brother officers to work harmoniously and efficiently in advancing all the efforts of the Dewan Saheb in the interests of the State and the public.

The ceremonies terminated by putting the factories in actual working order and feeding all the workmen and labourers of the factories.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	123
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	146xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	117
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4%	115
*Guzerat Railway..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	104
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	Now	50½
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 25..	100	Jan.-July.	Now	28½
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	172
Tapti Valley Railway	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	567½
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,570
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,730
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	8%	54½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	16½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	64
Mercantile Bank .. £ { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	770
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	605x l.
Bombay United ..	250		10	300
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	60	1,760
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	475
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700		50	1,360
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	Nil.	90
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David ..	250	do.	20	535
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	402½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	247½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000		20	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	232½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	65
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	165
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamabed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,070
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	675
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,247½
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,102½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000		60	2,250
Nawab of Cambay..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	200
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,000
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	100
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	25	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Yr. 50	660
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Shalapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	287½cl.
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	895
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	105
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	187½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,410
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	Nil.	670
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	330
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	210

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock AshdownCo.	100	Oct.-May	6	225
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	857½
Bo. Electric Sup, { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	212
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Ra 5	500	..	42%	535
The Eastern { O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200 { O ..	250	..	Nil.	202½
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	85
Katni Cement { D .	40	..	Nil.	115
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oil Co { O. { Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ O. { New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	140
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	630
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Fort Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	782½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Birdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	93
Co { D	37	&	..	187
{ P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,108
„ „ Hydro" Deb. P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,095
Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	May.	34%	200
Telephone Co. ..	25	..	Rs. 3	84
Treacher & Co. ..	500	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	D.	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ld. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	765
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500xd.
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..		120

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th March, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.883 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 „
Dew Point	71.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.706 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 „
Minimum do. do.	76.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	95 miles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28th.

Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh

March 29th.

Orna	Hewitt	Moulmein
Sardinia	Jeffrey	Shanghai

The following vessel has received port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Ikoma Maru for Kobe.

March 29.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—644 bags rice, 151 bags garlic, 98 bags raisins, 33 bags castor seed, 286 bags teel seed, 50 bags sim sim, 698 bags edra, 15 docras wool, 55 bundles hides, 5 bundles carpets, 8 bundles fish fins, 3 bundles specie.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Busreh, which port she left on the 20th instant, with a general cargo and 4 saloon and 150 deck passengers.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,997 tons, Captain T. W. Hewett, arrived here yesterday from Moulmein, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sardinia:—The steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain J. Jeffrey, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain Cutbush, left Bombay yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Monday, March 29th, 1915.

A Sardar	Ookerji	S. N. Co
C. & R. Taiyabi	H. Kasa	A. M. Jeevanjee
D. & E Ikoma Maru	Fukuoka	N. Y. Kaisha
H. Bahrein	Boewet	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B S. N. & Co.
Netravati	Abubakar	
Ponani	Suleman	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Atagosan Maru	Kawamura	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Ischia	Paolette	Maritima Italiana
5 Zavani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Roma	Cogliolo	Marittima Italiana
14 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8 Elysia	Kinnerd	W. & A. Graham & Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hojas	Gray	T M. & Co

M. D. D.

Jeddah	Tarael	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Cooeyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	M. M. & Co
Kowel	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Orna	Hewitt	B. I. S. N. Co
Peter Jebsen	Nieuvejan	
Polaric	Chisholm	M. M. & Co
Salma	Samson	
Sidra	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
Ujina	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS,

March 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 264 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 130 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee & Co.; 210 bales hemp, T. Morrison & Co.; 150 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 100 bales cotton

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Grant Road station from Delhi at 8 a.m.
Dufferin Fund Meeting, Secretariat, 12-30 a.m.
Lady Willingdon opens "Vanita Vishram" building, Sandhurst Road, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Their Excellencies open Sanitary Institute building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Citizenship," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Grant Medical College Zoroastrian Amateurs, Empire Theatre, "A Parody of Harischander" 9-40 p.m.
Seva Sadan Home Classes Prize Distribution, Prarthana Samaj, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in History" University Library, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per Okhla will be closed at General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Bombay High Court, Easter Recess.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in Contemporary Evolution," University Library, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Good Friday,—General Holiday.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities as Ideals to be realised" University Library, 6 p.m.
English Mail Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Easter, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Universities and Cities," University Library, 6 p.m.
10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 7 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7,8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FURBER—At Lucknow, on the 15th March 1915, the wife of Captain C. T. Furber, King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

O'SULLIVAN—At Bankipore, on the 21st March, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. O'Sullivan, a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOUGLAS—DALE—On the 16th February, 1915, at Hagworthingham, Lincs., by the Rev. J. S.Lister, M. A., Clifford Hugh Douglas, Post Office (London), youngest son of the late Mr. Hugh Douglas, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of the late Mr. George S. D. Dale, Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Dale, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire.

DEATHS.

GARATE—On March 21st, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Ethel Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of A. Garate, B. I. S. Co., Kulti. Deeply mourned. "Peace, perfect Peace."

ELLIOTT—On the 15th February, 1915, at Singapore, Harold Seymour Elliott, Lieut., 5th Light Infantry, dearly loved youngest son of R. J. A. S. and Mrs. Elliott, of Gloucester House, Hampton Road, Teddington, and late of the Priory Naini Tal India, aged 25 years.

MARETT—On the 17th February, 1915, at The Priory, La Chasse, Jersey, James Richard Marett, Colonel, Indian Army, in his 74th year.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

March 30.

Proficiency Examination.—A Proficiency Examination will be held on Wednesday morning the 31st March on the Bombay Gymkhana Maidan, Candidates will parade at 6-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Rifles and Swords.
Leave.—The following members are granted leave Ex: Bombay:—
Trooper L. J. Morris, from 27th March to 30th April 1915 inclusive.
Trooper John Graham, from 27th March 1915 to 27th February 1916.
Trooper W. E. Copleston, from 27th March 1915 to 27th September 1915.
Trooper H. G. Cocke, from 9th April 1915 to 9th December 1915.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Pedell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March 30.

1061.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "C" Company will detail 8. N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p. m. on and from 24th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.
Next for duty.—"E" Company, commencing Wednesday night, March 31st.
104.—C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms in charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accountrements must be returned immediately.
106.—Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N. C. O's, will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.
107.—Recriting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there will be vacancies for suitable men after the 31st March. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular detter on this subject.
109.—Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.
112.—Company Parade.—"B" Company parade on Tuesday at 7 a. m. at Headquarters.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5.15 p.m.

March.—Tivoli .....Thomas
Alaskan Love Song.—Cocheco .....Reeves.
Valse.—Destiny .....Baynes.
Selection.—The Quaker Girl .....Monckton.
Barn Dance.—You made me love you ...Pether.
Selection.—Harry Lauder's Songs ...Williams.
Serenade.—Beneath thy Window .....Capua.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the outward mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Sunday there were in Bombay 70 deaths, a big decrease as compared with last year, when on the same date there were 128 deaths, while the year before the number was 84. There were three deaths from plague and one attack. The rats caught on March 27th numbered 2,276, of which 22 were plague infected.

THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

A special general meeting of the Sabha was held on Sunday at the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, under the chairmanship of Dr. Y. G. Nadgir. The main item of the day's programme was the election of two delegates from among the members, to represent the Sabha at the Mysore Literary Conference to be held on 3rd May next, and Messrs. R. A. Jahagirdar M.A., LL.B., and P. P. Chikodi B. A. were selected to go.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged H. E. Staunton, manager, in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., of London, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and the Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris in respect of Rs. 18,000. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. W. M. Anderson was recalled, and further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He was shown a letter dated 20th November, 1913, and said the accused asked him to arrange for a cash credit of Rs. 50,000 against the customary letter of lien for goods, mostly oil-seeds, in course of shipment. The accused said that goods in all cases would be sold to London previous to shipment and he stipulated for interest on advance at the Bank of Bombay rate. He further said he would settle the advance from time to time by demand documentary bills on his London office. Witness received a telegram from London on the 12th December sanctioning the arrangement. He did not remember whether the accused said at that interview that he was doing business with other banks in reference to advances on produce, but it was quite possible that he made that statement. If such a statement had been made it would not have interfered with his sanctioning the arrangement, because the arrangement was that his goods should be kept quite apart from any other goods under trust. If he had known of that arrangement from the accused he would not necessarily have reported to London. As a matter of fact, he did not report anything on that point to London. He could not tell what were the cheques drawn by Messrs. Lloyd and Company, on the current account in respect of this overdraft to purchase particular produce. The trust in respect of that trust receipt was for the produce which were purchased by the cheques.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, the witness said he had got reports from London as to the credit and standing of the firm. The nature of those reports generally was that the firm was trustworthy and respectable and quite good for its engagements. He really trusted to the London credit of the firm, and that credit was the chief thing which decided him in making this arrangement.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that apart from the firm he had known the accused beforehand, and he thought a man in his position could be trusted to keep the arrangement made under a document which he signed.

Mr. E. R. Mistry, clerk in charge of the current account department of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, said the largest overdraft allowed to Messrs. Lloyd and Co., at any time might be Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 but that was some years ago. When Mr. Watson became manager, he gave instructions that no overdraft to the accused should be allowed to exceed Rs. 30,000 without his permission.

The hearing was adjourned.

COULD NOT ACCOUNT FOR MONEY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hargovind Thakore of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police charged Abdulla Hakim, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession Rs. 228 for which he could not satisfactorily account. Mr. Gazdar, barrister, defended the accused.

The accused was searched on suspicion at the Grant Road station on the 17th instant by Head Constable Nizamuddin. He was found in possession of the money and he could not account for it. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

The following university examination results were declared yesterday afternoon:—

FIRST ENGINEERING.

Second Class:—Manmohan Bhanshankar Bhatt; Alfred Dalgado; Jivanlal Karsanji Kamdar; Jal Jamshedji Kandavala; Belagode Krishna Iyengar; Bhartur Narasimhiengar; Vinayak Gundo Sane; Hrishikesh Sanyal; Nirad Kanta Sarkhel; Venkat Ranga Setlur; Dildar Hosain Syed; Jehangir Nadirsha Vakil and Bhalchandra V. Dhadphale.

SECOND ENGINEERING.

Second Class:—Merwanji Shapurji Antia; Jogendranath Bhaduri: Kershasp Hormasji Dastur; Lakshaman Vinayak Deuskar; Ramrao Karikenahally Narasimhamurti; Byramshaw Jamshedji Patel; Albert Joseph Saldanha and Venkata Coorg Srinivasan.

BOMBAY SANITARY INSTITUTE BUILDING.

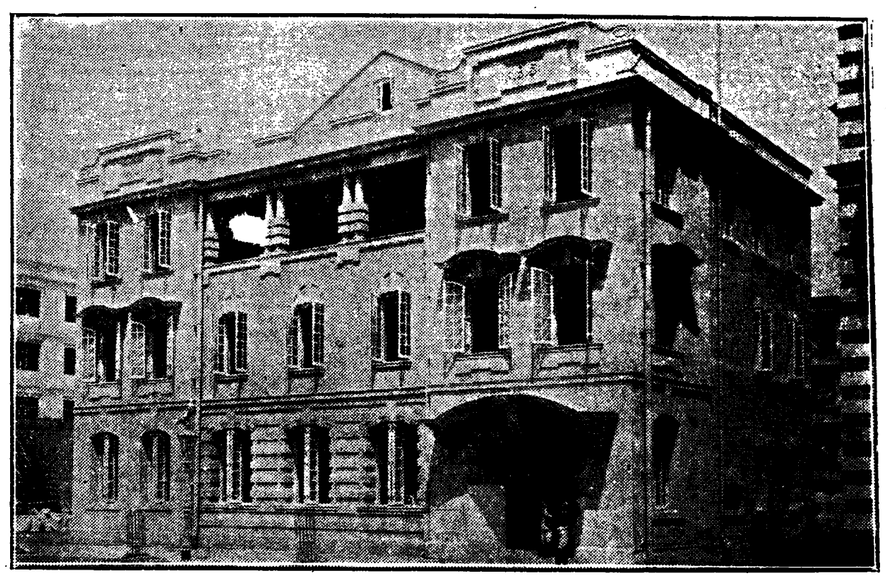

Photo by Mr. M. N. Kirtikar.

Which will be opened this evening by Lord Willingdon.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NOVEL MUSICAL TURN AT THE GAIETY.

The present Gaiety programme was repeated last night at 6-30 at the Gaiety Palace and at 10 p.m., at the Edwardes Theatre (late La Scala). The World's Trio have already made quite a name for themselves. M'dlle Moret, the lady of the troupe, is an exceptionally versatile artiste and whether in song scena or story she was equally at home and was soon on good terms with her audience.

Martinetti and Grossi, billed as the Musical Marvels, one a wonderful duo. They are the smartest musical turn that have appeared in Bombay for years, and have a wonderful collection of novelties. Each idea they exploit is absolutely original and the comedian acts as a splendid foil to his more sedate partner. The musical skeleton gives the audience an introduction to their capabilities but their bicycle act is smarter still. Riding in on the machine, the comedian is brought to a standstill by his partner, and falling off he proceeds to dismember the bicycle. We have first a violin solo from the saddle, a post-horn gallop from the pump, a flute solo from the handle bars, and a duet with the back and front tyres. Following on this came still more original work with a huge palm which proved to be a veritable tree of music.

May Sherrard, an old and popular favourite, with her Vista Tilley numbers and Khaki songs is as usual right there. She is a clever little artiste who works hard, and as a result is first favourite always. Smart songs, sung in a pleasing manner make this little comedienne a little host in herself.

Pathe's Continental Gazette gives us a splendid historical account of the Life of General Joffre who is now so much in the public view. A good drama and a few screaming comics make up a first class show.

Both shows to-night will be at the Gaiety.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The last few nights are announced of Harmston's Circus in Bombay, and to-night more changes will be introduced into the programme. On Thursday night there will be a high-jumping contest for local horses and ponies, and a handsome trophy will be given to the winner. There will be a special holiday matinee on Thursday afternoon, when two watches will be given away amongst the children.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With that characteristic solicitude which has always been displayed by our popular Governor, Lord Willingdon, in encouraging new industries in the Presidency and helping those which already exist, an expert was appointed to make a survey of the oil industry. I have seen the expert's report which I must say is very disappointing from the point of those who are interested in the oil industry, in that it contains nothing which is likely to prove of any practical utility to such of us as are experiencing the greatest difficulty in keeping our concerns going. The report might be a valuable one so far as it deals with the points for enquiry set down by Government but we should have very much liked to have had from the expert some hints and advice, some practical suggestions which might have enabled us to ensure our concerns being run more successfully. The oil industry has never proved a thriving one, but since the war broke out it has been going from bad to worse and unless something is done, and that soon, to help the industry to successfully tide over the present critical times it is bound to go to rack and ruin. May I therefore suggest, Sir, through the columns of your popular journal, to Dr. Mann and the other officers of the Agricultural Department who have been interesting themselves in the oil industry the advisability of holding a conference at an early date of people interested in the oil trade to discuss the ways and means which might conduce to the industry being carried on more successful lines. There has been enough groping in the dark, little wonder therefore that we re craving for

MORE LIGHT.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding.

The first item on the Agenda was the assignment of newly nominated and elected Fellows to Faculties. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, in moving this formal proposition, said: "Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in addressing you by this name, let me take the opportunity of offering the congratulations of the Senate for your appointment as Vice-Chancellor of this University" (loud applause). The proposition was then duly moved and carried.

Dr. Mackichan next moved a proposal to make attendance at a College during the supplementary term in Arts optional in the case of those students who were declared in the supplementary lists to have passed the Matriculation examination of 1914. In doing so, Dr. Mackichan said that last year the variation in the results of this examination at the various centres was so great that before any public attention was called to it, the Syndicate, on 18th December, resolved to redress any inequality in the results submitted to them. The Syndicate found that while in one centre 60 per cent. of the students passed in English, only thirty per cent. passed in the other and less than fifteen per cent. in the third. It was urged before them that this inequality in results did not represent similar inequality in students appearing at this examination and they resolved to discover whether different standards of examination were applied in different centres. Searchng tests were made and the same papers were examined by three groups of examiners with the result that it was ascertained that the standard of examination applied in Bombay was distinctly lower than that applied in the other two centres. After this additional lists of successful candidates were issued at a later date, which rendered the present proposition necessary. He added only one remark, namely, that for the future the Syndicate had arranged that every candidate would be examined by the same examiners so that this kind of inequality might not occur.

Dr. R. N. Ranina seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas observed that the steps taken by the Syndicate to remedy this kind of inequality had not satisfied him. He suggested that there should be a board of moderators appointed to see that there was no violent change of standard either in the nature of the questions set or in the standard applied by the examiners to the papers.

The proposition was carried.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Dr. Harold H. Mann then moved the adoption of the appointments, recommended by the Syndicate, as University lecturers for the current year in History, Economics, Philosophy, and Sanskrit on a honorarium of Rs. 600 each for a course of 24 lectures with a special allowance of Rs. 150 to be paid to those lecturers who have to travel to Bombay to deliver the lectures.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Mann said that the first reuection that suggested to him was to express his satisfaction at the success the University had met with in its first attempt to conduct lectures on its own account. He thought that a good beginning had thus been made by it as a teaching body. The lecturers had done their work exceedingly well and this year too they were going to have the best men in the University as lecturers. The Syndicate did not propose to have any lectures in Persian this year, as the attendance of students in this subject, last year, was extremely small. In fact, at one of these lectures only one student attended. He also wished to remove some misunderstanding that prevailed about these lectures. Many people thought that they were not public and were meant for College students only. But that was not the case. Anybody, who paid the usual fee, was entitled to attend.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan asked how many students would be necessary for the course of lectures in Persian to be restored. He thought that these University lectures should be printed and published for the benefit of the public.

Dr. Mann, in reply, said he was not authorised by the Syndicate to give the exact number but he thought that if the attendance of four or five students could be secured, the Syndicate would be prepared to restore the course.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Viegas then asked for and obtained permission to withdraw his proposal to raise the standard of the Matriculation examination.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

PROBLEMS OF BOMBAY.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR GEDDES.

Professor Geddes, the Town Planning expert, delivered a lecture at the Town Hall on "The Problems of Bombay." There was again a large attendance.

The lecturer, at the outset, desired to make it clear that in attempting a discussion of the problems of Bombay he was seeking not to lay down or offer a town-plan in general nor even a definite solution of the many particular problems before the city, but to open a discussion which might lead to a more scientific and comprehensive treatment of the whole question. No town-planner living single-handed could possibly work out a town plan satisfactory to all interests. Yet it was possible by building upon the excellent foundations of the report of the Bombay Development Committee and with the help of the recent Town Planning Act and the increasing general interset, to unite all forces towards the preparation of an adequate town plan, and this could be done within a reasonable time in the next two or three years. In Dublin—a city smaller than Bombay and yet in many respects analogous, a great seaport with a very large and very poor working population,—the visit of a Town-planning exhibition four years ago had been followed last year by a compreshensive civic exhibition and an international town-planning competition, upon which he (the lecturer) was now returning to adjudicate along with a leading American town-planner and the city's architect. This would be followed by a public exhibition of the many competitive town-plans, along with a reasoned report upon the respective merits of the various plans and the specific solutions offered by the candidates. The Corporation of Dublin was of course not in any way pledged to adopt the most successful plan or any adaptation of them. Yet its future work could not but be greatly advanced in details and in general policy and supported by a more educated public.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Coming to the specific problems of Bombay, the lecturer called attention both to the leading recommendations of the recent report of the Bombay Development Committee and to some of the points emphasized by particular witnesses. He however said that neither the report nor the witnesses had dealt with the question with the throughness of the best German, French or American town-planning, still less with that organised collaboration of all the various interests and points of view, industrial, commercial, engineering, sanitary, social, educational, moral and aesthetic, which had achieved for Franfort and Hamburg such remarkable results, referred to in a previous lecture. The Development Committee had recommended occasional conferences of these interests but these did not yet appear to have taken place, nor was there that intimate co-operation which was so indispensable to the much-needed civic improvement and uplift. It was disappointing to note that some questions actively considered elsewhere had not yet been adequately handled in Bombay—the superseding of the old-fashioned bullock cart by the cotton tram, or the introduction of the zone system of railway fares which had wrought such a beneficient revolution in Hungary, or again the careful attention to the condition of dockers and other casual labourers which had received such prominent attention in Belgium. There were lessons to be learnt from many seaports in the organisation of which the whole English-speaking civilisation was behind that of the continent. He warmly approved of the improvement of communications and the opening of wide and extensive thoroughfares and other means of communications throughout the Island of Bombay and with Salsette but added that the vast problem of the housing of the working people, upon a level superior to that commonly provided by even the lofty chawls,—which he hoped were only a transitional and expedient step towards a better state of things,—had yet to be fully grappled with. He would resume a discussion of this subject to-day.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Handicaps worked out remarkably well yesterday and one game was so prolonged that it had to be postponed owing to failing light. There were four down, and the mixed Double proved to be as good and exciting as anticipated, a large number following it. Mr. and Mrs. Reid had to owe a point in four out of six games and give one in two of every six. This proved just a bit too much for them as Cocke played better than in the previous match and Mrs. Cocke was as good as then. She returned most consistently with her usual swing and had much more to do than her lady opponent, who found Cocke's serves generally a bit too much for her. Reid was all over the court and his placing was capital, as also his volleying, but the weak points in the opposition were hard to find. The latter made a good start with two, but Mr. and Mrs. Cocke capped this with three, there then being level scoring to five-all, when the latter went out with two. After losing one, they then rattled off four in succession in the second, to which Mr. and Mrs. Reid replied with three. Again from five-all, however, the former went to set, and match.

Kennedy and Eyres on the same mark were so well matched that light did not suffice for a settlement. After winning a set each, they went to seven-all before deciding to stop.

Hardie and Meldrum could not have been better matched, and their game was most exciting. The latter won the first, but from five-all Hardie went out in the next. He began the decider badly and was down at 5-1 but recovered wonderfully and from seven-all took the match.

Rose and Roper meeting on the same handicap, the former proved too good. It was not one-sided, but he won decisively by taxing two games to one all through.

Results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, beat Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, minus 4/6; 7-5, 7-5.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

G. M. Rose, minus 2/6, beat J. Roper, minus 2/6; 6-3, 6-3.

J. H. Hardie, plus 3/6, beat D. Meldrum, Scr.; 3-6, 7-5, 9-7.

F. G. Kennedy, Scr., drew with N. B. Eyres, Scr.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Pechey and E. T. Robinson v. Borisson and J. Turner.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Partlock v. Medley and Mrs. Robinson.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

Bruce v. Johnson.
Fordyce v. Lowndes.
S. Baker v. Jessop.
Macbeth v. Edwards.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST FIXTURE FALLS THROUGH.

Owing to the Parsi Pioneers scratching at the last moment, the game Parsi Cyclists v. Parsi Pioneers in the first round of the above tournament was not played—thus being a walk over for the Parsi Cyclists.

DELHI CLUB BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

Mr. Connolly delivered judgment this morning in the Delhi Club Bomb case. The more serious charge against the accused, Gokal Chand, under the Explosives Act having been withdrawn at the suggestion of the crown, he was sentenced under Section 286 I.P.C., to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and under Section 447 of the Code to three months' imprisonment. The Sections cover the letting off of dangerous fireworks and criminal trespass. The accused received the maximum jail sentences under each section.

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Swan brand 125
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 30, 1915.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have more than once in these columns expressed out views as to the most advisable course the Allies could take regarding the settlement of the future of Constantinople, and we have nothing to add to and nothing to retract from those opinions, which are based to a great extent on arguments which have held good among generations of British statesmen, for reasons which time has in nowise altered. In the course of a leading article a local contemporary discusses the future of the Ottoman capital and advances a plea for its cession to the Tsar. There is nothing original in this idea. The main argument of those who support the policy of handing over Stamboul to the Tsar, is based on the plea of a free waterway for Russian ships to the Mediterranean. Now the possession of Constantionople can hardly be called a *sine qua non* condition of the free passage of Russia through the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles. Such free passage can be ensured by strong guarantees and imposed by an agreement whose chief stipulation would be the demolition of all fortifications from Anadol Pharanaki at the Black Sea entrance to Kum Kale on the Aegean, and the prohibition of any attempt to mine or strengthen the two Straits. Such an idea seems to have pervaded the response in the Duma of M. Sazonoff to the enquiry of the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, who desired to know what were the intentions of the Tsar's Government with regard to Constantinople.

Our contemporary, which suggests that "it is the Russian view that we must strive to understand" goes a step further and insists that the Turkish capital should be handed over bag and baggage to the Russians, in order that the latter might have the economic advantages, which no one could legitimately deny them, of a free passage through the Straits. But the right of free passage is one thing and the possession of Constantinople quite another. We entirely agree with our contemporary when it suggests that the creation of a neutral State presents certain difficulties, but we hesitate to think that the cession of Stamboul to Russia will obviate them; on the contrary it is evident that the presence of the Muscovite on the Bosphorous will cause the utmost concern in Bulgaria, Greece and Roumania, all of whom are constantly obsessed with the fear of Russian expansion. There is not an intelligent "man in the street" in Athens, Sofia and Bukarest who would not prefer the Turk at Constantinople to the Russian for reasons which should be self-evident. Is not the Balkan point of view, if only as a matter of expediency, as worthy of consideration as that of our Northern Allies? We are told that, the loss of its capital is the just price which the Ottoman Empire must pay for having declared war on the Allies. The price is the most humiliating, the bitterest, the uttermost that a great Power can pay for its sins It would mean that a flag which has been imperial in Europe is to be degraded and replaced by a banner of another State, that the most cherished shrines of the Moslem religion, the tombs of the most illustrious and revered of Moslem dead are to be transferred to a foreign dominion. That would be truly a capital punishment. This is reserved in the minds of some for Turkey, the catspaw of Germany, but for Germany herself the terms are different. The desecration of Rheims and Louvain, the violation of every tenet of international law, the devastation of prosperous realms and the attempted ruination of Europe merit her a lighter castigation! Berlin will not be ceded to France, the hereditary foe, and the dead Prussian kings will not be disturbed in their slumber by the hoisting of the tricolor. Germany is at the worst to be amputated; Turkey is to have her heart cut out. Why one moral for the German and another for the Turk? Again, we are told on all hands that the contention advanced by the Ottomans' friends that this war is with a clique and not the Turkish nation, defeats its own ends, inasmuch as it proves the frailty of the Ottoman system and its incapacity for administration. That may be so, but it does not follow that a change for the better would ensue by instituting the flag of St. Andrew for the Crescent and the Star? The valour of our Northern Allies in the field has elicited the admiration and gratitude of every class of Englishman and there is much in Russian national ideas that we can appreciate, but we are not as yet committed to the approval of their political institutions or diplomatic ideals, and the gift of Constantinople to the Russians and all that it implies, including dominion over a people who have never been subjected and would not be easy to subdue, is not only an undue price to pay, but it is not at all certain that the Russian Government itself has asked or means to ask for it. M. Sazonoff, at any rate, has confined himself to speaking of the fulfilment of the cherished wish for a free waterway to the south, a desire with which no one can quarrel.

Turkey is an integral part of Islam, it is the nerve centre of Moslem civilisation and Constantinople is its heart, for it is the seat of the Sultan, the supreme Caliph, the Commander of the Faithful, whose destiny is inseparable from that of Islam, by tradition, sentiment and practice. This point our local contemporary seems to have overlooked, for the Caliphate, the one factor of the case which has always made the affairs of Tuurkey of international concern, finds no mention in its suggestions regarding Samboul. Where is Sultan Mahommed Reschid Khan, the 35th sovereign of his line, to go if he is driven from Stamboul? It is essential to discuss this frankly and plainly. It would be foolish not to do so. Is this Royal pontiff, whose name is mentioned five times daily by millions of Moslems in the Sunnite world to be relegated to some obscure vilayet of Anadol? Is that practicable, not to say advisable? The Sultan of Turkey has many titles and even the Young Turks have failed to rob them of their grandeur and the veneration they excite in Islam; but there is none which appeals to the Moslem mind more than that of "Guardian of the Holy Places in Mecca and Medina." It is in his quality of a warden that the Sultan's destiny and prestige directly concerns the most fundamental sentiments of the Moslem world, and what, if this hereditary and princely guardian is deprived of the capital of his ancestors, will be the sentiments of Islam regarding the deprivation? The idea that the Caliphate can be transferred at will is absurd. Only Moslems can affect that change and there is no sign that they desire any innovation; equally futile is the idea that any but a Mohomedan, and moreover an absolutely independent Mohomedan, can defend the Holy Places, for the Koran enjoins that no non-Moslem can do so. We put the matter fairly and squarely, as thousands of prominent Moslems in India and all over the world are doing to-day. As the Allied fleets near the Bosphorus we are brought each day closer to a problem whose solution lies only in generosity to the betrayed Turks, and thus the avoidance of issues of an import impossible to exaggerate. Islam ceased to be a religion alone almost with the spreading of the evangel across the borders of Arabia. To-day it is a cult, a civilisation, a power, of which the Sword of Osman, the walls of St. Sophia, the Prophet's Mantle are parts essential to the whole. If the prayers of Mahomedans should ever cease in Santa Sofia that would be a calamity in the eyes of the Moslem world which would stir it to its depths. These are considerations which people who talk of the cession of Constantinople to the Russians, as though it were a simple matter, should bear in mind.

Notes of the Day.

"The Statesman" and the Viceroy.

"The Statesman" has been unable to discover any justification for what it describes as the Viceroy's "outburst" on the subject of the action of the House of Lords in defeating the Proclamation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. "The Peers," it says, "possess a constitutional right to protest against the draft proclamations of the Government of India and on this occasion they were advised to reject the proposed constitutional change by several retired Indian administrators, whose knowledge of India can scarcely be said to be inferior to that of Lord Hardinge himself." That, of course, is all pretentious nonsense. There is nothing constitutional in the action of the handful of reactionaries who took upon themselves to veto a considered measure of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It is merely a question of procedure which was devised originally for the purpose of enabling Parliament to have the opportunity of considering a proposal to give an Executive Council to an Indian province if it desired to do so. It was never intended, and nobody ever anticipated, that it would be taken advantage of by a few backwoodsmen led out by the Curzon-MacDonnell gang, to interpose at the eleventh hour and prevent what nobody else has shown any desire to prevent, and what has been demanded by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State and the Cabinet.

A Preposterous Suggestion.

That is not the exercise of a constitutional right. It is an abuse of the machinery of Parliament to enable a petulant body of reactionaries to enforce their ideas of what is good for an Indian province, against the wish of that province,—as expressed by its Lieut.-Governor and the representatives of the public in the Legislative Council,—and the Government of India. It will not require an amendment of the Constitution to dispose of the possibility of such a ludicrous occurrence in the future. The suggestion that the opinions of retired Indian administrators is to be respected to the extent of allowing it to override the action of the Viceroy and his Government is childish. "The Statesman" tells us that "if Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell are behind the times, Lord Sydenham and Sir John Hewett are as much abreast of modern conditions in India as is Lord Hardinge." Even if that were true, which it is not, it would be no reason for excusing their action or continuing a state of affairs which gives Lord Sydenham and his friends a special power of overriding the decisions of those now in charge of the government and administration of India. Lord Sydenham is not in the House of Lords because he is a retired Governor of Bombay. He is no different from any other peer. And Sir John Hewett's opinion cannot be put on a higher plane than that of the present holder of the office he has vacated. The suggestion that the views of an ex-Lieutenant-Governor on the present needs of a province are to be given an equal or greater weight than the man who is the actual ruler of the Province, is preposterous. Would "The Statesman" accept that position for a moment in the case of Sir Andrew Fraser?

A Dishonest Assertion.

"The Statesman" enlarges on Lord MacDonnell's assertion that the approval of the Government of India was an accident. It says:—

> Lord Hardinge says that the proclamation was put forward by the Government of India. Lord Macdonnell, on the other hand, asserts that it was carried by a chance majority in the Viceroy's Council. Lord Hardinge declares that the proposal had the "full approbation of Indian public opinion," but Lord Macdonnell repudiates this statement and affirms that it was condemned by all except an infinitesimal section of the people of the United Provinces. If Lord Macdonnell is right the House of Lords had ample grounds for their action. It is their duty to reject or delay a measure which does not carry the full amount of support required by an important change. In such a matter as the establishment of an Executive Council the unanimity of the Government of India would seem to be a necessary condition, and not less so the clear and emphatic approval of the people most concerned.

This is making Lord MacDonnell responsible for something, which as far as we know, he never said. He did not say it was carried by a chance majority; he said the approval of the Government of India was an accident which may mean anything, but does not necessarily mean that. But the theory that, unless the decisions of the Government of India are unanimous, they are not to be carried out is the most colossal absurdity of the whole set of absurd contentions contained in this article. Even if the Government of India were to be composed entirely of bureaucrats, invariable unanimity would be an impossible ideal. As for the question of public opinion the only tests that can be applied show that public opinion is solidly in favour of the change. There is absolutely no foundaton for the assertion that "the change is condemned by all except an infinitesimal section of the people of the United Provinces." Lord MacDonnell did not say this. But "The Statesman" dishonestly puts into his month words that he never uttered and which it knows to be untrue.

Submarines and Air Raids.

The German submarine that has been rammed and sunk by a collier in the English Channel is one of Germany's newest vessels of this type, which are capable of doing considerably more damage and have better means of defence than the earlier ones. It has been reported that boats of even greater tonnage and of an altogether more elaborate character have been under construction at Antwerp and Zeebrugge. But those in the former port were severely damaged in the recent raid by British airmen, while another suffered severely in the previous raid at Zeebrugge. The Sluis correspondent of the "Tyd," describing the British air raids on the Belgian coast, says that the first opinion, that their effect was rather moral than material, has now been modified by later reports, leading to the conclusion that a great success was achieved by the British:—

> In addition to the incident at Blankenberghe, one submarine was severely damaged at Zeebrugge and several batteries on the coast southward of Zeebrugge were severely damaged. An unusually large number of bombs was thrown on the coast batteries between Knocke and Zeebrugge, with the result that a great number of cannon were destroyed near Knocke, and seven soldiers and one officer were killed while serving their battery.
>
> As a proof of the foresight of the British airmen's methods no civilian was killed in Zeebrugge and no house was hit. Eleven hundred men now occupy Knocke, and every precaution is observed to prevent leakage of news. Priests are unable to communicate with their Bishop, and no one is allowed to approach the Leopold's Canal.

France and Sir John French.

Great satisfaction, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," is expressed throughout France at the presentation of that true soldier's honour, the Military Medal to Sir John French.

The Médaille Militaire can only be awarded to non-commissioned officers and privates with one single exception. It may be awarded as a supreme honour to generals who have commanded in chief. The yellow ribbon with the green border has never been awarded for anything but military merit, and it is therefore above all suspicion of political favouritism. Every Frenchman is delighted that this decoration should have been bestowed on the Commander of the British Expeditionary Force, who, it is agreed, has merited the highest honour that the Republic can bestow.

The National Society of Holders of the "Médaille Militaire" it appears has sent to Field-Marshal Sir John French an expression of its most respectful and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the award of the medal to him. "It is a great honour for us all," the message adds, "to see the military medal conferred on the eminent Chief of our valiant Allies."

WOUNDED INDIANS IN THE NEW FOREST.

MODEL HOSPITAL INSPECTED.

On March 27th a distinguished party travelled down from London to make a visit of inspection to the Lady Hardinge Hospital for wounded Indian soldiers in Brockenhurst Park, in the New Forest. The hospital has been in operation since January 20 and now contains over 300 inmates. Though the actual putting up of the buildings was done by the War Office, the hospital has been etsablished and is supported by the Indian Soldiers' Fund, formed by the Committee of Ladies of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of which the King is patron. The King has shown great personal interest in the hospital, and that it is, for a temporary establishment, practically a model of its kind is in no small measure due to his personal initiative. The Queen is president of the Ladies' Committee, of which Adeline Duchess of Bedford is chairman.

Lady Morant, of Brockenhurst Park, generously gave the present site, which is admirable for its purpose. The buildings are in substance War Office huts, but very carefully built. The Order if St. John of Jerusalem gave the sum of £10,000 for the equipment of the place, and it is perfectly appointed in all its details.

The hospital is in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, C. I. E., formerly Principal of the Lahore Medical College, under whom is Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, formerly Professor at the Grant Medical College of Bombay, and a staff of eight other experienced officers of the Indian Medical Service, each one of whom has a record of distinction. Under the matron, Miss McCall Anderson, are 16 trained nurses, all of whom speak Hindustani. They do not do any nursing, but have charge of the domestic and sanitary work of the institution. Besides 30 English orderlies, there is a native menial staff of 40 persons—havildars, cooks, *bhistis* —all "clean men," from whose hands no man of any caste need hesitate to take a drink —and sweepers.

Among the visitors on Saturday were Adeline Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Scarborough, Lord and Lady Clarendon, Lady Minto, the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, Sir Thomas and Lady Holderness, Sir Henry and Lady Jekyll, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Morant, Lady Sloggett, Sir John Hewett (Chairman of the Indian Sub-Committee of the Order of St. John), General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Havelock Charles, Sir James Dunlop Smith, and Sir Richard Rosling.

THE SPY DANGER.

SHARP DEBATE IN COMMONS.

A lively debate on the alien enemy problem occupied the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 3. It arose on a motion that all administrative responsibility therewith should be concentrated in a single Minister, and that such Minister should be answerable to the House of Commons.

No satisfactory issue, says the "Daily Telegraph," emerged from the discussion, and the only completely satisfied persons in the House seemed to be the Home Secretary and Mr. Tennant. Certainly, the Opposition were not satisfied. Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long both expressed their profound dissatisfaction with the speeches of Ministers. They complain that the Government do not treat the matter sufficiently seriously. They can only explain the laxity shown to many alien enemies on the ground that Ministers do not really believe in the spy danger.

For example, certain areas on the East Coast have been declared prohibited areas. Yet more than 600 male enemy aliens are still allowed to reside in these areas, and between two and three thousand women. Such a situation is farcical, but at any moment it may prove tragical.

THE CASE OF BARON VON BISSING.

Individual cases were mentioned—notably that of Baron von Bissing, a brother of the German Governor of Liege, who has been living at Hove, and has been allowed perfect freedom of movement. Mr. Bonar Law said that if he were in authority he would not think of allowing this man to go about free. That was the opinion, also, of the Chief Constable of Hove, who reported the case to the War Office and tried to get them to take action. But no, the verdict of the War Office was that Baron von Bissing was to be let alone. He has now come to London, it seems. Mr. Tennant told the House that he had been under observation for two years.

But who, asked Sir Henry Dalziel, is likely to be the better judge whether a man is dangerous or not—the local chief constable or the centralised War Office? The Home Secretary admitted that the police ought to know best. No one indeed, can deny it. Yet all responsibility rests with the War Office, and Mr. McKenna assured the House that Lord Kitchener was "not willing to relinquish" a shred of his authority. The Home Secretary made it perfectly clear, not for the first time,

1. That nobody but Lord Kitchener has any authority for the internment of aliens;
2. That nobody but Lord Kitchener has had any authority since Nov. 11 for the release of aliens from internment.

And Mr. McKenna also declared from his own experience that there was no more efficient department in the Government service than the Intelligence Department of the War Office, which has this matter in charge.

WAR OFFICE RESPONSIBILITY.

Yet, despite these glowing testimonials, members refused to be satisfied. The doubts kept returning. Sir Henry Dalziel ridiculed the idea that the War Office Department had managed the internment question on any reasonable principle. Their policy, he said, had been guided solely by the amount of accommodation. They interned and released aliens by the hundred according to the amount of vacant accommodation week by week. He quoted the cases of aliens summoned to report themselves to the local police-station for internment and then being told to go away till they were fetched.

But to all these observations the Home Secretary continued to object that the only person responsible was Lord Kitchener. If members wanted to criticise anybody, they must criticise Lord Kitchener. When Mr. Joynson-Hicks observed that he did not want to criticise Lord Kitchener, some Radicals laughed, as athough the only reason why the Home Secretary was assailed was that he made a safer target than the Secretary of State for War. Mr. McKenna certainly made good his point that Lord Kitchener was very far from inclined to part with any of his powers and by no means objected to retaining this particular responsibility.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

So the Home Secretary countered the motion by declaring that, as a matter of fact, there was only one responsible authority, viz., the War Office, and that no other authority could possibly take its place. Sir Henry Dalziel suggested that the whole administration should be entrusted to a Committee. Others were of opinion that the Home Secretary was the Minister who ought to be responsible, as the official head of the Police. But the one thing certain is that no change whatsoever is contemplated.

Of the practical hints suggestions thrown out, the following were the most important:—

1. Mr. Bonar Law observed that more danger was to be feared from the heads of the big German financial houses in the City than from any number of poor waiters.
2. Sir Henry Dalziel suggested that if bankers were released from their oath of secrecy they could give some useful information as to suspected persons in receipt of regular payments from Germany.
3. Everyone agreed that at least all alien enemies should be cleared out of the prohibited areas.

But over the whole subject mystery and mystification brood. For some reason, or other, quite unaccountable and quite undiscoverable by debate, there would seem to be strong lions in the path of any effectual change in dealing with alien enemies.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, the retiring Inspector-General of Police was entertained last evening at Poona by the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOTH THE STRAITS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY BRITISH STEAMER.

THREE ENEMY STEAMERS SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with a distinguished personage just arrived from Vienna. He says that many German officers are coming from Constantinople. They said the position in Turkey is extremely bad. The Young Turks are quarrelling among themselves and the Army has only enough ammunition for a few days.

It is reported the peace party in Constantinople is becoming bolder daily.

The Queen Elizabeth has been bombarding the forts in the Narrows from the Gulf of Saros. Mine-sweeping under protection of battleships continued in the Dardanelles on Saturday night.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet bombarded on Saturday the outside forts and batteries in the Bosphorus on both side of the straits.

The Admirals of the Allied Fleets have had a prolonged conference after which the captains of various vessels received special instructions. Eight Allied warships are expected to join the Dardanelles Fleet immediately.

The steamer Lizzie rammed the German submarine U37 off the Isle of Wight. The submarine was forced down and completely disappeared.

A London message gives a graphic account of the Vosges' duel with a German submarine which subsequently sank her.

A Russian submarine is reported to have sunk three German steamers in the Baltic loaded with iron ore.

An official announcement from Petrograd says that a stubborn battle is in progress in the region of the Szkwa and Omuleff rivers for the possession of the German positions. Travellers from Russia report that new troops, well-armed, equipped and trained, are being massed in incredible numbers behind the firing lines.

At a great National Conference held at Rome in favour of Italy's intervention in the war, a resolution was passed calling on the Government to attain national aspirations.

ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

SWEEPING MAJORITY OF GOVERNMENT

TOKIO, Mar. 28.

The Government has gained a sweeping victory in the general elections and has a majority of at least forty.

The result is welcomed by all shades of opinion as affording favourable conditions for domestic and foreign policy.

"POSITION IN TURKEY EXTREMELY BAD."

BOMBARDMENT OF BOTH THE STRAITS.

TURKEY COMPLETELY DISUNITED.

ARMY SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

GERMAN OFFICERS' DESPAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 28.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with a distinguished personage just arrived from Vienna, who brings the latest and most reliable information regarding the situation.

He says that trains full of Bavarians are continually passing on their way to the Carpathians, and that equally numerous trains full of wounded are returning.

Many German officers are coming from Constantinople with their wives and are proceeding to Germany.

They said the position in Turkey is extremely bad.

The young Turks, besides being against everybody, are quarrelling among themselves.

Some candidly expressed disgust and despair that at such a vital moment Turkey should be completely disunited.

They confirmed the reports that the German banks had withdrawn their money from Turkey.

The officers openly said the Turkish Army had only enough ammunition for a few days.

The outward appearance of Vienna and Buda Pest is little changed, but there is evidence of growing depression.

The Austrian currency has depreciated and the shortage of bread is appreciably felt.

The people openly expressed their dislike at the continuance of the war.

TURKISH PEACE PARTY.

GROWING BOLDER.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

It is reported that the peace party in Constantinople is becoming bolder daily. The Turks bitterly resent Rumanian action in stopping war stores.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE NARROWS.

OPERATIONS FROM GULF OF SAROS.

ATHENS, Mar. 28.

Latest reports state that the Queen Elizabeth has been bombarding the forts in the Narrows from the Gulf of Saros.

TENEDOS, Mar. 29.

Mine-sweeping under the protection of battleships continued in the Dardanelles on Saturday night.

The Turks at Kilid Bahr opened fire but were bombarded and silenced.

Continuous heavy firing from the Gulf of Saros was heard on Sunday morning. The results are not known.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOSPHORUS.

AVIATORS DROP BOMBS ON BATTERIES

PETROGRAD, Mar. 28.

A communiqué states that the Black Sea Fleet yesterday bombarded the outside forts and batteries in the Bosphorus on both sides of the Straits.

LATER.

Observations by ships and aviators showed that the shells from the Fleet were falling with great exactitude in the Bosphorus.

Aviators flying above the Turkish batteries dropped bombs and succeeded in escaping heavy Turkish gun-fire.

The enemy's destroyers tried to come out but were driven back into the Straits by the Russian guns.

A large hostile four-masted ship trying to enter the Bosphorus was bombarded by the Russians.

She finally heeled and blew up.

PROJECTED RAID IN BLACK SEA.

TO ENGAGE RUSSIAN FLEET.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

According to Constantinople reports the Goeben has been completely repaired but the vessel is only able to do eighteen knots instead of the original twenty-seven.

It is reported that the Turkish Minister of War has decided to make a great raid by the entire Turkish Fleet in the Black Sea with the object of engaging the Russian Fleet.

ALLIES' ADMIRALS IN CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR VARIOUS VESSELS.

EIGHT MORE WARSHIPS GOING TO DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

The Admirals of the Allied fleets have had a prolonged conference after which the captains of various vessels received special instructions.

Eight Allied warhips are expected to join the Dardanelles fleet immediately.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

EXCITEMENT IN HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 29.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 27th March:—

General Goltz passed through Sofia on his way from Constantinople to Berlin.

In the west it is comparatively calm and Sir John French is not sending his regular communication as there is nothing new to report.

Six French airmen bombarded the German airship-shed near Metz and barracks in east Strassburg and although being exposed to violent cannonade returned safely.

Considerable resentment is caused in Holland by the sinking of the Dutch steamer Medea by a German submarine in the English Channel. The ship was sunk deliberately after examination of the ship's papers, so that no mistake regarding nationality was possible.

Two other Dutch steamers were also seized by the Germans and another bombarded from an aeroplane off the English coast.

The Dutch press observes that the German practice of blockade proclaimed against England goes far beyond the action by Great Britain against the neutral vessels trading with Germany and an influential paper, the "Handelsblad" calls the sinking of the Media an act of arbitrary violence which cannot be considered, a lamentable error and insists that complete compensation must be demanded from Germany.

Considerable suppressed excitement exists in Holland, and in some quarters it is assumed that the events are tending to a crisis, but the Dutch are eminently a calm people and cannot be said to be irritated to the point of exasperation.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 28.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Lieut. H. M. Harrison, Gloucesters.
Captain E. D. Parker, Manchesters.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. G. Browne, Sherwoods.

DIED.

Captain N. Baynes, Gloucesters.
Major C. Clough, Service Corps.
Captain H. S. Williams, Dorsets.

DIED IN EGYPT.

Second-Lieut. S. Cockerell, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major V. Vivian, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. T. Gibbs,
Lieut. C. Moke Norrie, Eleventh Hussars.
Second-Lieut. C. A. S. Morris, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Wallace.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Hedges, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Sykes, Fourth Londons.

WOUNDED IN PERSIAN GULF.

Captain W. J. Daunt, Norfolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. T. E. Davies, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. G. N. Hamphreys, Flying Corps.

CORRECTION.

In list of Wounded please read Lieut. H. W. R. Hamilton, Engineers, not Captain S. W. S. Hamilton, Engineers.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. H. B. Macdonald, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. K. Musgrave, Yorkshire Light Infantry
Second-Lieut. H. Nesbit, East Kents.
Captain H. Saward, Royal Scots.

TURKISH WAR MEDAL FOR THE KAISER

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.

The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" states that Marshal von der Goltz has left Constantinople for Belin.

The reason of his departure at this critical time is that the Sultan has entrusted him with a special war medal for the Kaiser.

CARGO STEAMER'S EXPLOIT.

RAMS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

DISAPPEARS COMPLETELY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Mar. 28.

It appears certain that the steamer Lizzie sank U37 off the Isle of Wight. She sighted the submarine towing three of the Delmira's boats and the submarine cut the painter and approached the Lizzie.

The Captain of the latter suddenly ordered the vessel to alter her course and ram the submarine.

The Lizzie rammed the submarine and went over her, forcing her down. She completely disappeared.

The Lizzie cruised for fully an hour in the vicinity the surface of the water was oily, but there was no further sign of the submarine.

The chief engineer says that the submarine would undoubtedly have sought revenge if she had not been sunk.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The steamer Lizzie has arrived at Llanelly with the crew of the Delmira.

U37 was one of Germany's most recent type of submarine, and was probably launched and completed within the past twelve months.

The Lizzie is a small vessel of 802 tons. She was built in 1888 and belongs to the Lizzie S. S. Co.

RECENT BRITISH AIR RAID.

SUBMARINES DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.

Over three-hundred workmen at the submarine works at Hoboken were injured by the recent British air raid. A new submarine was split in half and the damage to another was very serious.

RETALIATION.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SINKS THREE GERMAN STEAMERS.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 28.

Three German steamers with cargoes of iron ore are reported to have been sunk in the Baltic by a Russian submarine.

ATLANTIC LINER'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

CHASED BY A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The French trans-Atlantic liner Niagara had an exciting experience off Cherbourg. She encountered a submarine which pursued her but the Niagara escaped owing to superior speed.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST STEAMER ODENWALD.

NEW YORK, Mar. 29.

Legal proceedings have been begun at Puerto Rico against the steamer Odenwald for violation of neutrality.

The Odenwald attempted to leave San Juan, Puerto Rico, where she was interned, but was shelled by the forts and seized by the customs authorities.

NO MORE NAPOLEONS.

"The world will as little tolerate a Russian Napoleon," writes Mr. Barker in the "Nineteenth Century," as a French or a German one. Hitherto every nation which has tried ti enslave the world by force has been checked by a world combination. The Russians will scarcely be anxious to undertake a policy which has brought about the downfall of Turkey, ancient Spain, Napoleonic France, and modern Germany. Whenever a great danger arises to the liberty of the world the threatened nations combine for mutual protection, and a balance of power, sufficiently strong to restrain it, is automatically established. That has been the lesson of history."

The Consul-General of Portugal was presented yesterday with an address by the Portuguese community of Pooma.

DUEL OF SEAMANSHIP

HOW THE VOSGES DEFIED SUBMARINE.

SPLENDID HEROISM OF OFFICERS AND CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The Admiralty says that the Vosges was sunk by submarine shell-fire sixty miles south-west of St. Ann's Head on Saturday.

The submarine chased the steamers Aguila, Dundedin and Falaba off Lands End on Sunday.

The submarine was sighted off Cape Clear.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.

The wounded from the Vosges include a Belgian lady passenger and a boy, the total of wounded being fifteen.

They have all been lodged in the Truro Infirmary.

According to their narratives the captain ignored the submarine's signal to heave to.

A duel of seamanship followed.

The Vosges manœuvred in such manner as to get astern of the submarine which was thus incapable of using her torpedo.

A blank shot failing to take effect the submarine fired a live shell.

The captain of the Vosges and three officers were on the bridge, the crew were at their stations and the engineers and stokers were working their hardest, but the submarine was apparently one of the latest, though it did not display its number.

VOSGES OVERHAULED.

The submarine easily overhauled the Vosges, and was sometimes only three hundred yards distant.

The shelling had a terrible effect.

One shot holed the Vosges under the waert but the crew kept at their task.

Then a shell killed the chief-engineer outright while this officer was encouraging the stokers.

Altogether twenty shells were fired. The main target was apparently the bridge. All the officers with one exception were wounded, the second mate badly.

The deck fittings were torn to ribbons and the bridge resembled a sieve.

Still the Vosges did not slacken her speed.

CHASE ABANDONED.

After two hours the submarine abandoned the chase but a large shot ripped a huge hole in the water-line through which torrents of water poured.

The captin clambered over the side and was almost sucked in by the rush of water.

Then a patrol-boat sighted the vessel and responded to the signals, succeeding in rescuing the crew.

The captain said he was thankful that the submarine disappeared without knowing that the Vosges was vitally hit.

He added: "If I had had a gun there would have been one submarine less."

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RETALIATE.

In a later interview he said that five passengers volunteered to help the stokers.

Stripped to the waist they helped the stokers during the shelling of the Vosges.

The vessel tried to ram the submarine, but without success.

The Vosges fired rockets continually for help.

Three boats were destroyed by a shell.

The British ensign was carried away, but it was quickly replaced.

The steward attended to the wounded after the submarine disappeared.

The Vosges continued to go full speed ahead for an hour, with her pumps working.

Then she met a patrol-boat which took her in tow.

Shortly afterwards the Vosges was found to be sinking.

All took to the remaining boats in a most orderly manner.

The crew rowed to the patrol-boat singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

The Vosges' gross displacement was 1,295 tons. She was built in 1911 and belonged to Moss S. S. Co., Ltd.

STUBBORN BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS.

THREE ENEMY BATTALIONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 29.

An official announcement says:—Both sides are attacking west of the Niemen and a stubborn battle is in progress in the region of the Szkwa and Omuleff rivers for the possession of the German positions.

The Russians in the Carpathians on Friday developed an offensive in the direction of Bartfeld and captured a new line of the heights on a line of twenty-three miles.

Three enemy battalions were destroyed by the bayonet in the fight for possession of the hill.

RUSSIA'S NEW TROOPS.

MASSED IN INCREDIBLE NUMBERS.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Travellers from Russia report that new troops have been massed in incredible numbers in successive positions behind the firing-line. The troops are well armed, equipped and trained.

THE DEFENDER OF PRZEMYSL.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

General von Kusmanek, the defender of Przemysl, has arrived at Kieff.

EFFECTS OF LYDDITE.

AFTERMATH OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Eye-witness with Headquarters says:—Neuve Chapelle to-day suggests an earthquake; the very dead were rooted up in the churchyard and buried later by the fall of the masonry of the church.

The region of the trenches is covered with bright yellow fungus growths due to lyddite.

The German trenches are inferior to ours. Sanitation is bad and it is evident that the senior officers did not inspect them.

Behind our lines there are groups of British graves, all with crosses with the name. Many have already been covered with turf and decorated with flowers.

ENEMY'S AVIATION CAMP BOMBARDED.

FURTHER LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Mar. 28.

The communiqué says:—Belgian aviators bombarded an aviation camp at Ghistelles.

We carried three hundred metres of trenches eastward of the Heights of the Meuse, near Marcheville, and repulsed two counter-attacks.

We took 150 metres of trenches at Eparges.

ENEMY'S HEAVY CASUALTIES AT ALSACE

PARIS, Mar. 28.

German casualties in Alsace during the past days have been very heavy. They include several thousands killed.

POSITION CONSOLIDATED.

PARIS, Ma

Last evening's communiqué
thing important has occurred
front.

We consolidated our posit
manns-weilerkopf.

During the attack ending
of the summit we took 393
soners besides many wounde

ITALY'S NATIONA

NATIONAL CONG
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LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

GREATBRITAIN'S FINANCES.

FOREIGN WHEAT SUPPLIES.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY SYSTEM.

MONOPOLIES IN COAL FIELDS

Our correspondent takes an optimistic view of the revival of trade generally, which he anticipates will commence as soon as as the hopelessness of the German cause is put beyond contention.

The soundness of Great Britain's financial position is clearly explained and the firm hold the Bank of England has on the market. England's currency system is also commented upon.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Very little support has been given to the stock markets and, while here and there some firmness has been visible, the general tone has been one of dull neglect. The City altogether wears a weary appearance. As I write, business has sunk to the smallest dimensions since January 8th, probably the quietest day of the year. No doubt the chief reasons for the idle appearance of the House is that so many members have been temporarily interested in other matters, such as war contracts. Of course, the number of Stock Exchange men, especially among the younger and more energetic, who are serving at the front, is very large.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Six months hence we shall be able to look back on the foresight and diplomacy of those responsible for British finance with congratulations. Statesmen, bankers and financiers generally are all dealing with the matters in a thoroughly business-like manner. At the moment rates have inclined to harden in the open money market and several causes may be anticipated that, were not careful arrangements being made, would undoubtedly lead to dangerous stringency in the near future. The three chief causes of demand for gold will be the war, trade and agriculture. Of the war requirements enough has been and is being written to keep the public informed. As regards trade I have in former letters pointed out the revival that may be looked for when the Germans are driven out of Belgium and France; I may even go further and anticipate the reaction as soon as the hopelessness of the German cause is put beyond contention. As I write, news has come to hand that the outer forts of the Dardanelles have been reduced and that Constantinople is to be occupied. This will mean an exit for the great quantities of wheat that Russia has hitherto been unable to move. This and the excellent crops from North and South America are likely to supply us with all our requirements. I must also add the high hope we entertain of your own country as regards wheat exports, to say nothing of cotton, rice and other commodities. Then our farmers at home intend to get every value they can out of the ground in view of the satisfactory prices to be obtained.

BRITAIN'S SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

All this of course means a heavy call on the resources of our money market and it is [illegible] direction that authorities have been [illegible] with statesmanlike forethought. [illegible]ls the United States of America, [illegible]ed last week, we have already [illegible]ce debt, which will grow [illegible] immediate future. But, to [illegible]old saying, finance is thicker [illegible]ot that goes for much since [illegible]ncy reform in the States. [illegible]money market, since that [illegible]iece of legislation, is under [illegible]ave plenty of gold in the [illegible]shipment from here is not [illegible], and it is certainly con[illegible]rests of our American [illegible]the equilibrium of the [illegible]et. On that point there [illegible]ling. It is also certain [illegible]ng to make serious [illegible]esources. As for the [illegible] the provinces they [illegible] activities of our [illegible]t in itself be suffi[illegible]the London market [illegible]tion. The Bank of [illegible]over the market, [illegible]strong and the [illegible]e very substan[illegible]ol of the grea[illegible]in the world, [illegible]trol the Bri[illegible]at the pre[illegible]

[illegible]TEM.

[illegible] trying [illegible] Lon[illegible]don as compared with Continental countries is their failure to realise their complete dissimilarity of the systems. The term "our gold currency," so freely used, is misleading. Ours is not a gold currency. Currency in England is by cheque and Bank of England notes, the latter representing but a small proportion. As a result the bulk of the gold remains in the hands of the Bank of England and the Joint Stock banks. Hoarding is practically unknown in England, and, as a result we have a system of astonishing elasticity, and gold is always available. Seeing that Germany has not the advantage of such a system and is threatened with the "hoarding danger," it is quite easy to appreciate the strenuous efforts that have been made since the war began to get as much gold as possible into the Reichsbank. From the earliest days all the reponsible classes joined in the effort. English and other foreign employees who were dismissed were invariably paid in paper, while ever since the war coin has been taken from these crossing the frontier and paper given in exchange. Germany has been wise for it is difficult to believe that when once the Allies gain a footing in the country the patriotism of the people will remain strong enough to lead them to hand out their hoardings. The process has certainly been carried out with remarkable thoroughness; the last return of gold held by the Reichsbank showed a total of £111,428,300, an increase of seven and half millions since the end of last year. At the same time I cannot help repeating a previous suggestion that this may not all be native money. The chief increase synchronised with the date when the State Bank at Vienna ceased to publish returns. It will also be borne in mind that the amount of paper money in circulation in Germany is enormous and out of proportion to the coin and bullion resources of the Bank; paper currency will increase in the near future at a greater pace than hitherto.

QUEENSLAND LOAN.

An immediate demand on our money market will come in the shape of a Queensland Four and half per cent, Government loan of £11,728,800. Only eight millions of this will be offered in the coming issue and the price will be 99. The investment is a good one for the bonds will be dated for ten years while the Government holds to itself the right of redemption after five years. There is a quantity of bonds and inscribed stock maturing on the 1st of July, and as holders of these will be entitled to a cash payment of one per cent, there are likely to be considerable subscribers to the coming issue.

DECLINE IN GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

Reverting to German finance I have just seen a copy of a Vienna journal which points out that the new capital invested in German industrial enterprises last year represented a decline of 164,800,000 marks as compared with 1913, which in turn showed a decrease of 241,250,000 marks as compared with the previous year. Considered by months, investments fluctuated much in value during 1914, the total dropping from 106,120,000 marks in July to 12,450,000 marks in November and then rising suddenly in December to 71,960,000 marks.

COAL MONOPOLIES.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, the great colliery proprietor, made some interesting statements at a meeting this week. He said that the South Wales coal trade like most other industries, had passed through a period of uncertainty and anxiety during the latter part of the year. Mr. Thomas denied a prevailing idea that the higher prices paid for coal at the present time represented bigger profits to the colliery companies. As a matter of faot there was nearly as much profit in a ton of coal thirty years ago when the price was roughly half as much as that ruling to-day. The fact is due to the cheaper seams having been exhausted, higher wages and numerous acts of Parliament that had increased cost without adding appreciably to the safety of the miner. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about monopolies in connection with our coal fields. As a matter of fact competition is healthy and keen, and Mr. Thomas spoke the truth when he said that in the case of a national necessity like coal the Government would not only be justified, but it would be its solemn duty to intervene and destroy an attempt at monopoly. On the other hand there is much reason in the modern tendency to large enterprises formed by organised amalgamations. It makes for cheaper working expenses and more solid finance. The people and its Government are little likely to permit them to approach the dangerous position of monopolies.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The weekly return of the Bank of England just published reflects an outflow of gold to the provinces and a slight falling off in the general strength. This outflow on balance, after allowing for the million that is always earmarked for the Treasury Note redemption fund was only £275,000, but the Bank's stock of bullion has been reduced by £1,647,000. At the same time the note circulation has expanded by £56,000. The result is a decrease of £1,730,000 in the total reserve. Public deposits have decreased by £13,391,000 with an addition of £2,361,000 to the Government securities. But the market while increasing its indebtedness to the Bank by only £1,231,000 has augmented its resources by £15,251,000. The ratio of the Bank's reserve to its habilities has fallen 3/8 per cent, to 30 1/8.

EXPLOSION IN LAHORE.

SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

On Saturday night at Shalmar Garden where a fair is being held there was an explosion and a sub-inspector and a constable were slightly injured. The exact nature of the missile is not yet known, but from the fact that small pieces of glass were extracted from the sub-inspector's wounds it is supposed that the explosion which was not of a powerful nature was contained in a soda-water bottle. No importance is attached to the incident.

THE WAR AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

THE DUTY OF EDUCATED PEOPLE.

By Captain J. W. Petavel, R. E. (Retd.)

Lord Selborne and two distinguished scientists Professors Armstrong and Forster, with considerable support in the British Press, have been reminding their countrymen who are not fighting at the front, of the duty of using their brains in the service of the Empire; the appeal does not address itself only to men of science and inventors who can perfect new engines of warfare, but to all, to exert themselves in this national crisis to find out the best things they can do for their country and the best ways of doing them. We all spend some money, and most of us do some charities. If we take the trouble to review some of the extraordinarily interesting facts of modern social economies we soon see how greatly we might help in times like the present by some thought in connection with those matters.

We must commence with what may appear a mere interesting digression but which will soon show us what immense forces there are ready to combine for practical action. Human toil and ingenuity, applied for centuries to improving industrial methods, have given enormous productive power to well-organised labour, unskilled as well as skilled and co-operators and all thoughtful social reformers have long realised that we should be able to remedy a great many social evils, including those that may become a national danger during war, if only we could manage to organise people to use these modern methods producing the main necessaries of life for themselves.

The first attempts to put this simple plan into practice were made by co-operative groups. They failed, however, because their members never proved themselves altruistic enough to work harmously together. The result was something like despair of the plan because it came then to be said that human nature would have to alter before it furnished a solution to any problem.

NEW CO-OPERATION.

Now, however, by changing, not human nature, but the system of management, such success has been attained with a self-contained organisation as the most sanguine of its early advocates could hardly have dreamt to have been possible. The Swiss have made their vagabonds and prisoners self-supporting by employing them in an organisation on this principle but not, of course, co-operatively managed.

The success of the Swiss colony has made evident to all the fact already well known to economists that "the productive power of well-organised labour is so great now that a reasonable sized self-contained organisation can produce, over and above the necessaries for its own workers, enough for sale to be able to pay for competent management and meet all establishment expenses." Self-contained industries have been brought within the sphere of commercial possilities; there is no need to depend on co-operative management.

What, however concerns us at present is not the business man's view of such a novel kind of industrial enterprise the economics of the bee-hive applied to industry—, but the fact that this system of "neo-co-operation" as it has been termed, co-operative production under ordinary management, revives the old hope of one great remedy for a whole groupe of social ills. The practical result is that social reformers and social workers, apparently a heterogeneous body of people with aims, in various degrees attainable and even desirable have now one vital interest in common because any undertaking on the neo-co-operative principle like the Swiss colony, or the French and Swiss educational establishments on the same plan, is of the very greatest importance to them all. Philanthorpists will see that when once people have been convinced of the possibility of neo-co-operation by a sufficient number of practical examples they will be able to render most effective assistance to all classes of sufferers. They will be able to have large self-contained industrial organisations in which they will be able to employ, in suitable climates, and under suitable conditions, people suffering from physical disetses like pthisis; similar organisations for people suffering from moral disease like inebriety, and for sufferers from any social, personal, or economic misfortune. If vagabonds can be made self-supporting in that way others can too. The larger a neo-co-operative organisation is the easier it is to make it successful. It has practically no question of disposal of produce to face, so that all the great advantages of doing things on a large scale, with good division of labour and good machinery are net advantages to it. Every step taken in this direction would therefore, make the next step easier.

The Swiss, and also the French, have applied the same principle to educational establishments, making them nearly self-supporting. Educational reformers will see therefore that they have only to multiply such examples in order to show practically how every country, however poor, can have an excellent system of popular education, how all could have a system of national training that would be as much better than mere popular education as sincerity is better than formality.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS

Neo-co-operation would solve two of India's greatest problems along the traditional lines of the country. The self-supporting educational establishments would be a modernised and improved form of the *gurukula*, and the neo-co-operative industries they would lead to would be a revival, but also in modernised form, of the economic system of the Indian village; a system that does not encounter the difficulties, nor run the risk of commercial industrial enterprise. A start made in India might have the immediate effect of bringing hope where there is now perplexity and dissatisfaction.

Co-operators, finally, who want to go to the root of the social question and cause our improved methods to be brought into use for the benefit of all, and to solve labour question by the simple and absolutely effective means of offering employment open to all under fair, and in every way, good conditions, will see that neo-co-operation would enable them to carry out a part of their programme at once, and that it would in all probability give the co-operative movement the greatest impulse it has received since it was started.

Once more, we are simply reviewing the facts of the modern social question. We are not at all concerned with the merits or demerits of all these plans. What concerns us is merely that all, from philanthrophists and temperance reformers on the one hand, to co-operators and those who are seeking for a solution of the difficult problem of employment for Indian middle-class youths on the other hand, will be vitally interested in any enterprise that will throw further light on neo-co-operation and its possibilities.

Continuing this simple survey of the facts, the practical object of which is to appear presently, we come now to another class of social reformers, one that has been increasing very rapidly of late: those who look to the State to solve all these questions. From the moment we can have an industrial organisation that produces things for itself and does not depend on a market we can do practically anything in the economic sphere.

STATE SYSTEM.

We could certainly have a large State organisation and on the self-contained principle with branches all over the country, in which anyone would be able to have employment at any time. The Swiss Colony has shown that even the worst workers can earn their maintenance in such an organisation, so that it would abolish destitution, and leave only invalids in need of public help, and the viciously idle to be dealt with in whatever way the community decided.—no doubt in penal labour-colonies as in Switzerland, and also made self-supporting.

In connection with a State organisation of this kind it is very interesting that military men of repute favour the view that soldiers, after having been made proficient in their military exercises, could be employed most of their time in an industrial organisation of this kind; producing things for the Army. In this manner the cost of the Army could be reduced in peace time. Soldiers would then be fitted to do well on their return to civil life; but if ever they failed they would be able to come back to the military-industrial organisation and fit out for a fresh start. In this organisation also boys could be taught a trade and given, at the same time, enough military training to make them excellent second line-troops. The

The Duke and Duchess of Brunswick (daughter of the Kaiser to whom a son has just been born.) The Duke of Brunswick is in direct line of male descent from George the Third of England.

late Lord Roberts was among the most distinguished of those who have publicly given encouragement to workers for educational establishments on the neo-co-operative principle because of the promise they give of solving in this way the problem of home defence. In India an army industrial organisation would give us the machinery to deal effectively with famines.

But now what concerns us for the present is that if any part of this programme is to be carried out public opinion must first be prepared by practical example of successful self-contained arganisations. Advocates of state action must, therefore, join forces with the rest and work for that object, which must now unite all social reformers and philanthropists.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Summing up, then, the important facts in the modern situation are, first, that the practical possibility of neo-co-operation has been demonstrated in the most sensational possible manner, by the economic success of a colony of vagabonds, on the self-contained principle; secondly the difficulty that remains in the way of multiplying such examples until people are convinced, and unmerited want, destitution and illiteracy are abolished, it that a self-contained organisation can be economically successful only on a rather large scale, and there are few things more difficult than to obtain money to carry out on a large scale anything that, being new, and not fully understood, is looked upon as an experiment. The economics of an organisation producing things for the use of its own workers moreover though really simple, can never be otherwise than perplexing to those who think of everything in terms of the very different economics of commercial concerns. But what interests us at present is that there is ready prepared rallying ground for social reformers to meet on and work together for the object that is now of vital importance to them all and prepared and firm ground on which to lay the foundations of neo-co-operation just where the work will be extremely useful in the present crisis. This gives a splendid opportunity of services to all who will use their brains to help their country in this crisis, and gives the social reformer an unique opportunity, whether he looks upon it from his point of view of a social reformer working for humanity, or of a patriot wishing to do his best for his country.

In the next article I shall deal with the question of what we can do to make the most of this opportunity of service.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF BOOKS.

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Imam, Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was examined *de bene esse* in connection with the damage suit brought by Din Mahomed against Sir Frederick Halliday and Himansu Bhusan Ray, Head Assistant, Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, for alleged illegal seizure of 1,016 copies of a book called "Crusade or Zehad," which was not proscribed.

The plaintiff claimed the value of the books and costs amounting to Rs. 1,518.

The defence was that no suit lay against the defendants as the act was done by them in their capacity as public servants. In pursuance of an order from the Government of Bengal enquiries were made by Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner, and the books were subsequently surrendered for his examination.

Sir Frederick Halliday said:—In April, 1912, I received certain communication from the Government in connection with these books and in consequence of that I directed Mr. Lowman to take action. Those books were eventually destroyed but I have no personal knowledge of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. N. Roy the witness said he did not know the plaintiff. He simply carried out the instructions of the Government which were specific. He did not make any enquiries. At that time he did not know the contents of those books. The book was translated in ordinary course. He had seen the translation of some passages from it.

Was the order of the Government passed on any suggestion made by you or of its own accord?—I claim privilege with regard to that.

Did you do anything yourself or not?—Yes. As an official I considered that the Government's instructions to me were justifiable and I followed those instructions.

Under what clause of the Press Act could you have had the copy forfeited?—I think section 4 fits in.

Continuing witness said they surrendered the books in two consignments. It was a case of qualified voluntary surrender. The price was asked after the books were destroyed. He informed the Government that the plaintiff had claimed money but the Government refused to sanction payment.

This closed the examination of Sir Frederick Halliday.

THE FEROZEPUR CASE.

DEATH SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

Of the men sentenced to death in the Ferozepur case three were executed in Montgomery Jail on the 25th instant. Two were executed in Lahore Central Jail on the 26th, and the remaining two were executed in the jail at Lahore on the 27th.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION SCANDAL

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Mar. 28.

After a hearing lasting well over a month the case in which fourteen persons were charged with forging 39 proxies at a bye-election of the Poona City Municipality held on 25th January 1913 came up yesterday for argument before Mr. R. S. Gordon, Assistant Collector.

In this case one of the accused, Captain Mahomed Khan, has been discharged by the court, but there is a second charge against three accused (Mohan Bulakidas, Krishnaji Ganesh Vaikar and Captain Mahomed Khan (Honorary Magistrate) that they deposed on oath before Mr. Fawcett, District Judge that a woman named Bhayabai (who died 8 or 9 years ago) made her thumb impression on her proxy paper in their presence.

The chief accused in the case are Bhikubhai Mulchand, a pearl merchant of Poona City, whose election as a municipal councillor was set aside by the District Judge of Poona; No. 2, Krshnaji Ganesh Vaikar, agent of Bhikubhai; No. 3 Mohun Bulakhidas, a worker on behalf of No. 1; and others who were all, according to the prosecution, concerned in the manufacture of the false proxies, which formed the basis of the charge. Mr. Binning, Bar-at-Law appeared to argue the case on behalf of No. 7, and Mr. D. A. Khare on behalf of accused No. 3. Mr. B. V. Deshmukh Assistant Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. G. B. Kamat appeared for the prosecution; while Messrs. Dharap, L. J. Apte, Gupte, and Naik, pleaders spoke on behalf of various accused.

Judgment will be delivered after the Easter holidays.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI

In his newly published book "Sva," Sir George Birdwood pays the following tribute to Mr. Naoroji:—

How great they all were, the Bombay Parsis of that golden time of their glory!—and, brightest and best of all the sons of that morning of their fresh-gathered greatness and glory, Dadabhai Naoroji, who still lives through a third generation in the all-cheering life of his long life of fearless and unfailing uprightness and devotion in the highest service of his exiled race and their foster-country.

Mr. H. Frere, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Poona, who has been transferred to Jubbulpore, was entertained yesterday at a farewell "pan supari" party by his staff.

REFUSAL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

PROTEST MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 29.

At a representative public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow held yesterday evening at Kaiser Bagh Baradari, the Hon. Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad presiding, the following resolution was passed:—

That the meeting place on record their most emphatic protest against the action of the House of Lords postponing the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces and feel certain that this continued denial of the just claims of the people and putting off of a modest reform long overdue will create a sense of keen resentment and alarm.

The Raja contradicted the statement of Lord Macdonnel that very few in the United Provinces were in favour of an Executive Council. Necessary proof was to be found in the meeting itself where influential citizens and leading talukdars of Oudh were present. He paid a tribute to Lord Hardinge and said a truer friend of India could not be found. The whole country was grateful for his having so ably pleaded their cause in the Imperial Council. The speaker impressed on the audience the necessity of continued agitation till their voice was heard in the House of Lords and the Exxecutive Council granted to these provinces.

The Hon. Raja Rampal Singh in seconding the resolution said the proposal was one in which both the Government and the people were unanimous and nothing would shake them in their resolution till the concession was granted.

Mr. Syed Nabiullah speaking in support of the resolution said the House of Lords had committed a blunder by ignoring the wholesome advice of a newspaper like the "Daily Chronicle." He also ridiculed the idea of Lord Macdonnel to remove the difficulty in the administration by dividing the province into parts, a step which was always beset with danger.

Mr. A. P. Sen criticised in detail the various objections advanced against the creation of an Executive Council in these Provinces and showed that the days of personal government were now gone and the people must now be associated with it.

Mirza Samullah Beg then spoke in Urdu and said that British Government would be made more secure by greater sympathy towards the people.

Pandit Jagat Narain then moved the second resolution:—

That while expressing its satisfaction at the assurance given by his Majesty's Secretary of State to persevere with the proposal, this public meeting strongly urges his Lordship to be pleased to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization and place these Provinces under a Governor in Council as provided for in the Charter Act of 1833.

The Pandit forcibly pointed out that the only way to secure an Executive Council for these Provinces was to demand a Governor in which case the Council was bound to be granted. He for his own part did not place much reliance upon the assurance of Lord Crewe for those who opposed the measure were still in the House of Lords and he did ont think that they would change their attitude.

The third resolution passed enthusiastically was for expressing gratitude to Lord Hardinge, for having truly voiced in the Imperial Council the sentiments of the people of the Provinces about the grant of an Executive Council and in view of his beneficent administration prayed for an extension of the term of his Viceroyalty.

The deliberations lasted for three hours and were characterised by great enthusiasm throughout.

MEETING COMPULSORILY ADJOURNED.

SWARM OF BEES INFESTING THE HALL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar.

The public meeting organised to be held at the Mayo Hall to protest against the recent action of the House of Lords was compulsorily adjourned owing to a swarm of bees taking possession of the Hall and making the meeting impossible. There was similar trouble on previous occasions, many people being severely injured by the bees which infest the tower in the Hall and defy all attempts to remove them.

UNITED PROVINCES BUDGET.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ALLOTMENT TO STAND.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 29.

At the Council meeting to-day the Hon. Mr. Pim presented the Budget. He said the allotment for the Executive Council would stand pending the receipt of further information. Large increases have been made under medical and education. The technological scheme had been pushed on, and a beginning made in connection with increased salaries for constables. The electric scheme for Allahabad and Lucknow had been worked out, the promoters had taken one-third of the capital and he called on the Members of the Council to support the scheme. The anticipation of a prosperous Budget had not been realised owing to high prices. The debate on the Budget will take place on the 6th April.

INDIA AND LORD HARDINGE.

THE PETITION FOR AN EXTENSION.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

In seconding the Resolution for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of of office at a crowded meeting held at the Town Hall of Delhi, Mr. Mahomed Ali said:—

Gentlemen,—I have been asked to say a few words on this resolution and I do so with the greatest pleasure, though I do not think it was necessary for me to do so, as not so long ago, in this very Hall I moved a resolution to the same effect in a meeting of the citizens of Delhi. The columns of the "Hamdard" and of thee "Comrade" (not dead as some would like to believe but only in a state of suspended animation) have borne witness on innumerable occasions to the policy and work of Lord Hardinge. If to-day I come forward in response to your invitation to repeat those views once more, it is only because some people may possibly think that the recent legislation of his Excellency's Government may have affected our attitude. Without attempting in the least to disguise our disapproval of that measure, I feel that now that it has become the law of the land—a law that supersedes the ordinary laws of the land—it is all the more necessary to distinguish the policy of his Excellency from the policy of those who believe in repression instead of reconciliation and reform. Those who are intimately acquainted with such affairs know how consistently and in what a determined manner his Excellency has held in check the ambitions of a particular section of officialdom. In recent years many breaches have been made in the citadel of an exclusive and self-sufficient bureaucracy, but the beleagured garrison, true to some of its best traditions, has evidently decided not to surrender without a final struggle more determined than before. It has made many vigorous sorties recently, and the forlorn hope has been led since the appointment of the Public Services Commission. It was about this time that the transfer of the capital to Delhi and the modification of the Partition of Bengal was announced by his Majesty on the advice of his ministers, based as that was on his Excellency's own proposals.

ANGLO-INDIAN IRONSIDES.

Few can appreciate to its fullest extent the resolute opposition which his Excellency has met with since then. The Anglo-Indian Merchants of Calcutta and their Organs in the Press on the one side, a strong party in the House of Commons, and a still stronger party in the House of Lords on the other side resolved to upset this decision. That is not perhaps so very strange, but I am sorry to say that not even all the officials observed at this time the wholesome rules of official discipline which required them to keep aloof from agitation and intrigue against a measure of the Government under which they served, especially when it had received the sanction of his Majesty's Government and was announced by his Majesty himself. Would you be surprised, gentlemen, if I tell you that when I was in England about a year and a half ago, an important official of Government then on furlough approached even so humble an individual as myself with a view to enlist me in the New Model of Anglo-Indian Ironsides which had been recruited to oppose this far-reaching measure of his Excellency. Hopes of all sorts were held out, but the bird was too wary for that kind of net. This is only by way of example. Had this powerful party had its way, his Excellency's regime would have been even more reactionary than that of Lord Curzon! but evidently the party had counted without Lord Hardinge. Often and often enough the best laid schemes of mice and men have gone agley, his Excellency having resolutely set his face against them, and even such schemes of a reactionary character as this party has succeeded in carrying through bear on them the impress of his Excellency's moderating influence. We rightly oppose such measures before they find a place on the Statute Book, and equally rightly express our disapproval after that place has been found for them. There, however, our duty begins and ends. But the Viceroy's duty does not end there. He has to see that no weapon is taken out of the armoury of the State and placed in the hands of those only too eager to use it, merely because it has been allowed by him and his Government to be forged and placed in the armoury of the State. Those who have carefully examined his Excellency's masterly inactivity in the matter of the Seditious Meetings Act can appreciate to some extent the policy of Lord Hardinge. Still more recent is the example of the Defence of India Act and its application to a comparatively restricted area. Needless as I believe that measure to be even for that area, I can unhesitatingly say that his Excellency has already shown that he would not be a party to the extension of a measure of caution to the limits of coercion and cruelty.

ENGLAND'S POINT OF VIEW.

Gentlemen, you know that is the fixed policy of his Majesty's Government—whether it be Liberal or Tory—Government—whether it be Liberal of Tor—to send out at the head of the Government of India an Englishman who has the supreme merit of a more or less total ignorance of India and its Government. This policy has come down without interruption to our own days—the days of the expert in all things under the sun. How can you account for that? Only in this way that Englishmen used to an elaborate system of self-government and popular control in their own country have an instinctive distrust of a small bureaucracy practically responsible only to itself working several thousand miles away and ruling over a fifth of mankind. England has not yet fully realized that the day of bureaucracy even if it be the best of its kind is over, but England has long ago realized that it is essential to bring a mind fresh from the bracing atmosphere of liberal and liberalizing England to bear on the problems of governance in a land of dismal depression. This I take to be the policy of England—and if it is, then his Excellency Lord Hardinge has amply proved to us how sound that policy is. I will not flatter him by saying that the belongs to the class of men like Burke or Bright or Morley. But I will say this for him that even after nearly five years of constant association with bureaucrats, he is free from the prejudices of a caste and the passions of a service. Indians only too often expect Englishmen to look at every administrative question exclusively from the point of view of India. But this is an expectation not easy to realize. I am quite content if every Englishman looks at such questions from the point of view of England, for I fear only too often are these questions looked at from the point of view of a service or a caste. The least that can be said for Lord Hardinge is that he is not one of those who do so, and if it may be said that he has not gone as far as India would have liked him to go, it must also be admitted that he has not refused to venture outside the area that some would like to prescribe for him whenever he has felt convinced that even in the interests of England it was necessary to cross the border. The poet has said,

He is the best conservative
Who lops the mouldered branch away.

His Excellency has never hesitated to do so, and he has therefore deserved well not only of us, but also of those who profess to be conservative in their arboriculture.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

Gentlemen it is a well, known and rather commonplace maxim not to change horses at a crossing. Even if this war had not occurred, we would have been justified in asking, as we did, for an extension of office for Lord Hardinge, as it was necessary that the same Viceroy should be at the head of affairs for at least five years to ensure the success of the new policy which he was greatly instrumental in shaping at the time of the Darbar. But since the outbreak of the war it has become an imperative necessity to keep his Excellency where he is, for no new Viceroy will be qualified to exercise his own independent judgment during a crisis of this magnitude, and dependence on the judgment of others may, we apprehend, result in some great cataclysm. Private grudge may masquerade as public duty, panic's voice may be heard at the pitch of courage, and blind prejudice may claim the credit of wideawake statesmanship. Lord Hardinge has handled more than one crisis in India with courage and sagacity, and who knows he may not yet save the British Empire at this the most critical juncture? These are not mere conventional expressions of courtesy which have degenrated by constant use into meaningless flattery. Were they merely these, you would not have seen this large Hall fully packed and almost as many people as are in this Hall clamouring outside for an overflow meeting. Not only India but the British Empire as a whole has to fear more from the reactionary than from the rebel, and while no one asks that quarter should be given to the rebellious, we feel that Lord Hardinge, while stern in suppressing every form of disloyalty, knows also how to hold the reactionary in the leash, and will not let his grip be slackened on either. With these words, Gentlemen, I commend the resolution to your acceptance.

A DARING CALCUTTA BURGLARY.

A LADY ATTACKED AND A GIRL DRUGGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Police inquiries are being made into a burglary reported from the residence in Park Lane, Calcutta, of Mr. C. R. Hardless, Government handwriting expert. Mrs. Hardless says a few nights ago she was aroused from sleep and found two men in her room, one of them seized her and held a knife against her throat while the other tried unsuccessfully to remove a gold bangle from her wrist. A son and daughter came to her assistance and the men ran away. Mrs. Hardless on going to the bathroom to see all was secure was again attacked but the men again decamped. It is suspected that one of Mr. Hardless' daughters, Miss Grace Hardless, who was occupying the same room was drugged as she was found sick and dazed.

WAR AND THE MARWARIS.

CHARGES AGAINST MARWARIS DENIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Marwari Association yesterday Rai Bisweswar Lal Halwasia denied the truth of the criticism levelled against the Marwari community that on the outbreak of war the Marwari community was panic-stricken and members left for homes after withdrawing all available capital. Some few members, whose conduct was not above reproach, did seek to gain by securing all gold possible and dealing in it to the best advantage but neither the leaders nor any appreciable portion of the community left for their homes. The speaker expressed the members' deep loyalty to Britain.

In an interesting article on the new Belgain Army, M. Roland de Mares, formerly Chief Editor of the "Independance Belge," says:—"It is necessary to find amongst the 700,000 Belgian refugees in Holland, Great Britain and France elements making it possible to bring the strength of the Army by successive stages up to 160,000 and 200,000 men, which ought to be easy. If, however the expected result is not realised, the Belgian Government will issue a Decree imposing compulsory military service on all Belgians 18 to 30 years old, calling up those who have been declared exempt in the three last classes and having them re-submitted for medical examination.

THE ZAVERBAI BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS BUILDING FOR THE VANITA VISHRAM, BOMBAY.

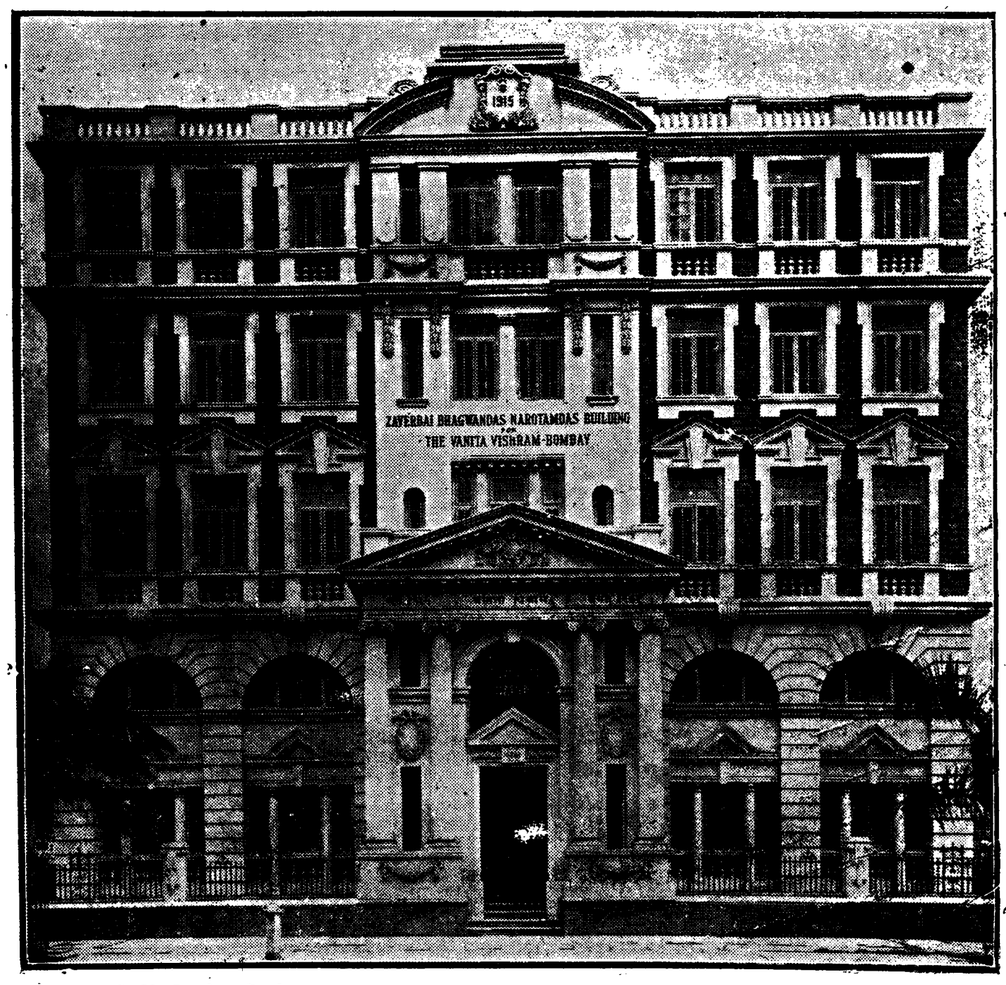

Photo by G. M. Jayakar, Bombay.

The above building erected at Sandhurst Road for the use of the Vanita Vishram (Home for Women) will be opened this afternoon by her Excellency Lady Willingdon. It has cost about Rs. 1,00,000, of which Mrs. Zaverbai Bagwandas Narotamdas has contributed the munificient sum of Rs. 50,000.

The building was designed by Mr. A. L. Colaço, architect, and it consists of a ground floor and three upper floors with a mezzanine floor below the rear portion of the first floor. The ground floor contains a large hall in front, extending throughout the entire breadth of the building, having wide galleries on three sides; and at the rear are three class rooms.

A dining hall, kitchen and store room are provided on the mezzanine floor; the first floor contains a central sitting and study room, three large dormitories, Lady Superintendent's apartment and an office room. The ground and the first floor together with the mezzanine, are intended for the use of the institution; while the two upper floors are divided into two residential blocks.

The main facade is built upto the first floor, of white Porebunder stone, and above that it is faded with yellow Malad stone, with Porebunder stone cornices, pediments and other ornamental details. A flat terrace runs throughout the entire building.

THE NEED FOR A MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Government having suggested to the Municipalities of the Presidency the appointment of their representatives to visit the Town Planning Exhibition and Professor Geddes' lectures, it appears, a large number of larger Municipalities have availed themselves of the suggestion; and during their visits to the Exhibition and demonstration and their attendance at the lectures, they have been told time without number that the idea inculcated by the Government experts hitherto of relieving a congested area by its wholesale acquisition and laying it with large through longitudinal and latitudinal roads and plotting the rest on a standard basis is a system which is antiquated and given up in Europe, is wasteful and uneconomic and unnecessary and does not remove the evil aimed at but only moves it elsewhere. The hard knocks which the Professor deals to the present vogue of improvement are received with plaudits by the audience as being aimed at the expert advisers of the Government whose sanction to any sanitary improvement is the *sine qua non* for getting the sanitary grants.

If the matter is to end here, I apprehend that instead of any good following from the visit by the representatives of Moffussil Municipalities to the Exhibition, the Professor's remarks are likely to be urged as a weapon of obstruction to any scheme which involves large broad roads that may be brought before them.

It is therefore necessary in the interest of the sanitary future of all Municipalities, large or small, that the Exhibition and series of lectures must be followed by a conference of the representatives of all the Municipalities, the Government expert advisers and of Professor Geddes, to have the whole question thoroughly thrashed out and definite conclusions arrived at for the future guidance of the Municipalities and the Government; for there is no evil from which the Moffussil Municipalities suffer more than that of having at one time one sort of advice being pressed on them during the regime of one Collector and another, after his transfer, during the time of his successor. The Moffussil Municipalities are for practical purposes tied hands and feet down to any temporary view that may be prevailing at a particular time, not at the Secretariatt but at the Collector's office.

In our local administration, there are not a few of such instances, with which I need not burden your columns, but the Shahpore Golwad scheme is an instance in point. The laying out of the acquired area with broad through cross roads of 50 feet and by roads varying from 20 feet to 30 feet and the rest of the area being plotted out in parallel rows abutting on the new roads was sanctioned by the Sanitary Authorities and thereupon a grant was given by the Government. The scheme of reselling the new plots was pressed on the Municipalities and in fact the then Collector called for a weekly report of the progress; it was considered so very sacrosanct that, however inconvenient, for residential purposes the new plots were, a fresh reference to sanitary authorities was looked upon as not in within the range of possibilities during the time of one or two of the successors in the Collector's office. This scheme having to be remodelled now, it was shown to the Professor and how he condemned it can well be left to the imagination of those who have but once attended his demonstrations or lectures. I trust you will support the need of a conference like that convened by the Madras Government.—Yours, etc.,

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM,
President,
Surat City Municipality.

Surat, March 28.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Directions.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

1389-14—Matubhai J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v Mulla Samsudin Tyaballi Jodiawalla, Daphtary F and D.

1427-14—Matubhai J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v Vithaldas Manji.

1428-14—Matubhai J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v R Keshowlal and Co a firm and anr.

1483-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Damodhar Anandji a firm v Multani Asanmal Maganmal and Co, Bhai K and Gir.

1484-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Damodhar Anandji a firm v Multani Jagumal Asanmal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

38-15—Matubhai J and M, Chaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Sukhdevji Lachmanprasad, Dikshit and P.

156-15—Mulji and Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji v Haji Ali Mahomed Rahimtulla.

165-15—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Bai Rami widow.

173-15—Jehangir M and S, Kaniram Lachminarayen a firm v Panalal Ratiram & ors.

174-15—Motichand and D, Lalchand Nanakram a firm v Sukhanand Shivnukhrai a firm.

230-15—Jehangir S M and H, Bejonji Sorabji Vakil v Hirjibhoy Ardesir Cooper.

238-15—Purmanand and Co, Bai Vijlibai widow and anr v Jekisondas Dayabhai and ors.

255-15—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas a firm v Ebji Umersey a firm.

256-15—Craigie B and C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v Bhikabhai Virchand, Mulji and Tha.

258-15—Jehangir M and S, Shivram Durgaram v Damodhar Bhaskar Mantri.

263-15—Payne and Co, Bhanji Ramji and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Lilladhar, Smetham B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Testamentary Suits.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D & Co., As Part Heard, 21-1-15.

7-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Shiribai widow and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Jeh. S. M. & H.

L. C. 144-15—Jeh. S. M. & H. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Shiribai widow and ors. M. K. B. B. & Co.

424-13.—Bhimji and Co., Amarchand Madhowji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co., For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard, 19-3-15.

Commercial Cause.

97-15.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd., v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr., Bhai K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadershaw and D. Haji Gulam Husseim Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghuvaya N. & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

880-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassun Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Mans. H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

648-14—Edg G. W & Co. Venkata Kristiniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., & ors., M. K. R. B. & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K. & C. Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

306-14—Madhowji K & C Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

43-15—Jehangir S M and H, The Empire Bank Ltd v J Adam and Co a firm and anr.

259-15—Rustomji and G, Ramchand Govindram v Purmanandas Ichalal.

For Consent Decree.

1394-14—Payne and Co, Maneckji Jamsetji Kapadia v Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors, Shroff D and D, Payne and Co, Jeh S M and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

924-13.—Jehangir M. & S. Girdharilal Balabux a firm and anr., Madhowji K. & C., Mirza M. & M.

661-14—[illegible] Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a [illegible]

1321-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr Vachha and Co.

1060-14.—Payne & Co., Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v. Sullemanji Karimji, a firm, In Person, Jehangir S. M. & H.

1037-14.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation), v. The All India United Insurance Co., Ltd. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

993-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Bai Parnibai, v. Govind Karsan Chhaya, Jamsetji R. & D.

S. S. CT. 594-21470-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Parbhudas Soorchand and anr., v. Parbhashanker Avleshwar, Hiralal and Co.

1098-14.—Patell and Ez., Chiranjilal Mahadev v. Surdarmal Fulchand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

867-14.—Shroff D. and D., Ardeshir Shapurji Itchaporia & anr., Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji & Th.

966-14.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld. (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt. & ors., Payne and Co., For Postponement, Daph. F. & D., Wadia G. and Co., Craigie B. & C., Raghavaya N. & Co.,

Bhaishanker K. & G., Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H. M. & R.

1109-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj, v. Narsi Jetha, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1110-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vell[illegible]a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co[illegible] Jivraj v. Jetha [illegible] person.

1122-14.—Mans. H. M. [illegible] Jivraj v. Pe[illegible] In person.

40-14.—Shroff D. & D., [illegible] Rao Bahadur [illegible] Bhaishanker K.

901-14.—Mulla & M., Safa[illegible] anr., v. Messrs [illegible] firm, Payne an[illegible]

407-14.—Motichand & D., [illegible] Tapadia, v. [illegible] and ors., Ca[illegible]

246-13.—Ardeshir H. [illegible] Raghunath S[illegible] Sadashiv [illegible] Sabnis & G[illegible] M. & K[illegible] For Po[illegible]

S. C. CT. 2[illegible] Nanji[illegible] & an[illegible]

424-14.—Bhaish[illegible] & Co., [illegible] a fir[illegible]

924-13—Jehan[illegible] bux [illegible] Co a[illegible] C. M[illegible]

Before t[illegible] For [illegible]

Suit No 11[illegible] n[illegible]

30-14[illegible]

32-14[illegible]

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MUCCADAM SENT TO JAIL.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.*)

EMPEROR (THAKKERSIDAS NANDLAL)
v.
HARSI HEMRAJ.

At the Second Criminal Sessions of the current year, the further hearing of the trial of Harsi Hemraj, a "mukadam, on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury. The case for the prosecution is that the accused, who acted as the firm's mukadam, being entrusted with 6,479 bags of linseed, sold 1,738 bags without any authority from the head of the firm or anyone on his behalf, and misappropriated the price realised viz., Rs. 25,000, roughly the present market price of the bags of linseed.

Mr. R. D. Wadia (instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy & Co), appeared to prosecute on behalf of the complainants, and Mr. Velinkar with Mr. R. Batlivala, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon appeared for the accused.

The jury, after retiring, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on both the charges of (1) criminal breach of trust and (2) criminal misappropriation of property.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and two years' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge; the sentences to run concurrently. There were two other similar charges against the accused, and in respect of those charges, the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Crown, made an application to his Lordship under section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code to enter a "nolle prosequi." He said that he would not like to further prosecute the accused on those charges. Under that section, he applied that the accused should be discharged and he left it entirely to his Lordship to direct whether such discharge should amount to an acquittal.

Mr. Velinkar, for the accused, submitted that his Lordship should order that the discharge should amount to an acquittal.

His Lordship said that he would consider the matter on Tuesday.

SADHUS' FATAL QUARREL.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.*)

EMPEROR v. MELADASS BILANGIDAS.

The accused, a Sadhu aged 30, was committed to the Sessions by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder. The charge against him is that he on or about the 19th instant, did commit murder of one Nathidass Mohandass, by striking him with a knife on the abdomen, thereby causing his death.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. C. B. Jassavala appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. M. A. R. Khan appeared for the accused.

In opening his case for the prosecution the Advocate-General stated that the accused and deceased were Sadhus and came from Amritsar. They were staying in a room at Kamatipura, 8th lane. A short time before the 19th of this month, the deceased, Nathidass Mohandass, lent to the accused one rupee. Shortly after, the deceased demanded the money back from the accused. The accused did not pay, but instead, picked a quarrel with the deceased, during which the deceased struck the accused with a cane. On the 19th instant, at about 3 p.m., the accused, the deceased and other Sadhus were sitting together, when the accused again began to quarrel with the deceased. The majority of the Sadhus then went to their bath. All of them got up, and while going, the accused, all of a sudden, struck the deceased in the abdomen with a knife. He then ran away with the knife, which he threw away. The police searched for the knife but could not find it. The deceased was removed to the Hospital, where he died of the injuries received.

After stating the above facts, the Advocate-General led evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that the witnesses for the prosecution were all interested witnesses and were relations of the deceased. He had not struck the deceased. He had returned from worshipping the Bhuleshwar deity and when he got near Kamatipura he heard an uproar. All the witnesses who were examined were not Sadhus, as they pretended to be, but were a pack of rogues who traded on the credulity of the public. They were drunkards, gamblers and vicious people.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder against the accused, and were divided by 8 to 1.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to death.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

EMPEROR v. SHIVRAM SOMA.

The accused, who was committed to the Sessions on a charge of theft in a building, pleaded guilty to that charge.

As there were a number of previous convictions ranging from 1897 to 1914, against the accused, his Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

BATTLE OF YPRES.

RECORD OF BRITISH GALLANTRY.

NEW LIGHT ON SIR JOHN FRENCH.

THE DECIDING FACTOR OF THE WAR.

Although the battle of Ypres has already been briefly sketched in Field-Marshal Sir John French's despatches, this is the first time that the story of the Germans' vast and unsuccessful attempt to break through to Calais has been told in the form of a graphic narrative intelligible to others than military students. From the pen of Mr. Will Irwin, a well-known American journalist who is now in England, the "Daily Mail" publishes the first complete account of a battle which will live as one of the greatest in history. Mr. Irwin is exceptionally well informed concerning the events which he describes below.

A decisive action—perhaps the really decisive action of the war. Indeed, when history runs a thread through the confusions and obscurities of Armageddon, historians may call it the most vital battle in the annals of the island people. Not Crecy nor Blenheim nor Waterloo seems now more important. For it closed the last gap in the combined defensive-offensive operations of the Western Allies. It made impossible—short of an utter collapse of the Allied Armies—any further German move on Paris or any move to take the French in the rear. Most importantly to England it sealed the road to Calais, that vital, critical port within eyesight of the English coast. Further, more English troops were engaged here than in any previous battle of the Empire, more Germans than in the whole Franco-Prussian War—a hundred and twenty thousand English against six hundred thousand Germans. Yet one thinks of the English force, and rightly, as a "little" army in this war of unprecendented numbers; it seems, in its relation to the whole picture, like one of those brigades which won immortal glory in old wars by holding a crucial point on a battle-line.

It was the night of September 6 now; the British Army in its southward retreat had passed inside of Paris; it halted to the south-east of the French capital, and made another stand. The blackness of despair lay that night over the leaders of the British Army. Some of the staff officers have admitted since that they saw no way out; they hoped only to find a good position for a last stand, and to make the massacre cost the Germans as dearly as possible.

Sir John French and his corps commanders, clean fagged out, turned in for a little sleep. At midnight a courier from the line wakened them. He was pale and shaken. The German force to the north had got in touch with a new German force which had appeared from the east. They were cut off from the French Army: the zig was up. Sir John French and his two corps commanders in summary attire just as they were aroused from their beds, held a council by the light of a smoking country lamp. French invented a way to meet the new movement, ordered dispositions accordingly, and went back to bed. That council of war, on the eve of September 7, 1914, one of the great days in the history of the world, will furnish no theme for the battle painter of the future, who loves to trick out his historic figures in gilt and gold lace!

And in the morning, French, who, it is said, has an uncanny sense for the mind of his enemy, felt a slackening of the attack on his front. Before the sun was high in aeroplanes had reported that Von Kluck, at his front, had faced east, and was moving away from Paris. French struck with all his force. The French Army of Paris made their famous taxicab movement and struck also. But at night the German movement was not a shift, but a full retreat.

VON KLUCK'S MISTAKE.

Somewhere along the line Von Kluc made his mistake. Either he followed too closely the machine-made plan of the General Staff—this is said to be the common German weakness in this war—or he underated his enemy.

Sir John French struck; the army of Paris struck; more importantly, the whole French line, from Switzerland to Paris, pivoted on the Vosges, moved up its reserve line and initiated a general attack. The new attack took the Crown Prince on his front and his left flank. Von Kluck fell back faster and faster; it was all but annihilation for him. The Crown Prince and his supporting armies to right and left fell back. The withdrawal became a retreat.

That was the great day for France—that September 7. England's greatest day was yet to come. That day, from the Vosges to Paris, Northern France was a heaven of glory and a hell of slaughter. That day regiments and battalions did the heroically impossible in such numbers that no special mentions, no war reports, no decorations can ever recognise or name them. That day a whole population of France's fairest provinces cowered and ran or stood and died. That day the transports of wounded choked every back trail, the dead sprinkled every forest in Northern France. No one will ever tell the full story. It would be like trying to write the history of a nation by telling the full life story of every individual in the nation. But this war, whatever account it holds against the future, can never hold another day so significant to France. Its infinite agonies were the birthpains of a new France. From it emerged the transformed French warrior, not emotional but stolid, not mercurial but determined; above all, a warrior recovered from his old backthought, his old, hidden fear of the Prussian superman.

The English Army found its task cut out for it. They must drive the advanced German forces back to a line already established in the minds of their strategists—to complete that all-important operation of closing the siege of Germany. They must keep in touch with the French at La Bassee; they must establish touch with the Belgians and Rawlinson's division on the west. The Second Corps, entraining at Saint-Omer on the 11th, went immediately into action at the fiercest point in the whole campaign—La Bassee. That village held out against every attack—it is holding still. It became, as the campaign went on, only a vivot from which the English forces turned the Germans back from France and Flanders. For a week the successive British detachments were detraining and going forward at once to fight and to die. By the 19th the English Army was fighting a scattering, confused-looking battle whose focus was Ypres, the beautiful old capital of French Flanders. By that time, also, the Belgian Army, which had been given a brief breathing spell by the Germans, was desperately engaged in holding the Yser at the point of the line nearest the sea. The bridge-head of the Yser, the critical point for them, had been lost and won back; falling back on the immemorial defensive measures of the Flemish, the Belgians had flooded the country; the extreme left of the line was secure.

Rawlinson, stretching his lines beyond all security, was fighting a desperate battle to hold Ypres and to maintain touch with the Belgians and their French reinforcements to the left. By the 20th that line had grown perilous lythin; by the 20th, too, the German masses were coming on faster and faster; and they were beginning to strike at his weakost spot—his touch with the French and Belgians to his left.

Meantime Sir John French, even before the whole Army was detrained, had swung his main forces through a series of manoeuvres which, I suspect, the soldier of the future will study for their brilliance and for their defiance of military tradition. Visitors returning to London in October described General Headquarters and the town which surrounded it as "the quietest spot in Europe." Heart of the town and hope of the Empire was that house where this small, compact, blue-eyed man with his mixture of French and Irish blood which means genius, his overlay of English blood which means stability, this old *beau sabreur* transformed by the change of warfare to a thinking machine, was solving a situation which was like twenty chess problems at once. Of mornings he worked at his desk; of afternoons he held council or visited the lines at luncheon, at tea, at dinner, he thrashed it out with his officers. "He violated," says a friendly critic, "every rule of warfare—and succeeded." They were judicious violations. This is a new warfare; some of the old rules do not hold. He was making the traditions of a new warfare.

So as the critical 20th approached the main force under Sir John French extended for some twenty-five miles from before La Bassee to a point beyond Ypres; and now the German resistance stiffened and held. Neither the English nor the French could drive much further. But the line was established. And it was a straight line. Half formed, insecure, it still reached out and touched that Franco-Belgian defense which ran from the Forest of Houthoulet to the sea.

EVERY WAR RULE BROKEN.

That extreme left of the British line—the point where it joined the line of its Allies—was held by Rawlinson's harassed, over-stretched division. And, just then more Germans and still more Germans were rushed down the Belgian railroads "They seemed to rain down on us everywhere," a spectator has said; but most of all they rained on that weak point to the left.

Now French, "violating every rule of war," had not only drawn the lines of his important Second and Third Corps very thin but he had shot his last bolt of reserves All the reinforcements available from England had been used up in filling out units—this purely intellectual summary has taken no account of the heavy cost in life and limb of these. British attacks. The Indian troops, hurried up from Marseilles, had been rushed to the front. The day when they arrived the English forces were hang ing on by their eyelids. Someone, I am told, looked back from a trench and saw a solitary outpost, a turbanned, cloaked figure of the desert, very startling in the green, peaceful French landscape, riding over a hill. Back of him nodded the turbans of Sikh Cavalry, and the English in the trenches, who seemed past emotion, waved their rifle-barrels and cheered.

There came that night a special moment of decision for Sir John French; and on his decision perhaps rested the fate of the campaign. He himself has stated it undramatically in his despatches. Should he use the First to reinforce the Second and Third, thereby securing the ground already won on the right? They were drawn thin, the Second, and Third—thin. One day it is said, French, visiting the lines, talked to a colonel who was hardpressed. "We can't hold out much longer, sir," said the colonel. "It is impossible!" "I want only men who can do the impossible," said French "Hold!"

Ten days followed in which nothing decisive happened and everything happened. The Germans rocked their attack from side to side, searching for the weak spot. They gained here; they lost there; but the line remained as it had been when Haig moved up his First Corps. The British held on, and continued to dig in.

Then came the 31st—the crucial day for England. The attacks had been growing stronger; across the lines the British heard the Germans singing as though working themselves up, German fashion, to a Berserk courage; captured orders showed that the Kaiser had commanded a great assault which should clear the way to Calais and to Paris.

Before the sun was high on that morning of the 31st a British aviator volplaned down to his own line with a wing damaged by shrapnel. He dropped from his seat pale and shaken. "A close call? they asked. "It isn't that!" he said, "it's what I've seen—three corps, I tell you—against our First!" So he jerked out his story. He had seen the roads and ridges like ant-hills and ant-runs with men; he had seen new batteries going into position; he had seen far away, the crawling grey serpents which were still more German regiments going to their slaughter. "And we're so thin from up there," he said, "and they're so many!" Hard on this came hurried news to Headquarters from the front. The German artillery and a massed attack of German infantry had broken the First Division of the First Corps near Ypres; the Division was going back; the French support was going back. "We must have reinforcements," said the message. "I can give you my two sentries and my Headquarters Staff," replied French. Disaster after disaster followed. The Royal Scots Fusiliers remaining too long in a hot place, were for their very valour cut off. The Germans had found new artillery positions, had shelled General Douglas Haig's headquarters. A shell had burst in the house. Haig was outside at the time; but nearly every staff officer of the First Corps was killed or wounded. The army up there was almost headless—was fighting as individuals on primitive fighting instinct.

RALLY UPON RALLY.

French, assisted by Haig, became a Headquarters Staff himself. They say that he risked his life twenty times that afternoon, as his motor-car took him from focus of trouble to focus of more trouble. He gave an order here; he encouraged an officer there. In the thickest of that day's fighting he left his motor-car and ran on foot to a wood where a brigade was giving ground. As he rushed in, a wounded private staggered back into his arms. French laid him gently down and went on talking to his men, encouraging them, rallying them, until they held. He gathered up a part of the broken First Division, and threw it at the flank of a German attack, which was proceeding on the reckless theory that the English were totally beaten. The Germans broke; the British re-took Gheluvelt on the original line. On this start, and partly by move after move of the closest and yet most daring strategy, but partly by the spirit of an army which begins to see victory, French snatched back the positions lost on that four-mile retirement and rested on the original line.

The English had merely held—technically—really, they had won the climacteric action in that long battle which must determine the future course of this war. The cost of it was no less than the cost of other famous victories. One regiment went into that campaign 1,100 strong. They came out but 73. And most of their lost thousand went down that day before Ypres. Another regiment took 1,350 men to the western front. They had fewer than 300 when the battle of Ypres was won. Most of them, too, fell in this action of October 31.

PRUSSIAN GUARD MOWED DOWN.

Nevertheless, the Germans had one more great assault on their programme. Ypres is the old historic capital of French Flanders; and the British observers noted a curious fact about the operations against Ypres. However heavy the German bombardment, the famous old Cloth Hall, the most beautiful building of its kind in Flanders, went unscathed by shells. It was saved, we know now, for a particular purpose. Kaiser Wilhelm himself was moving forward with a special force to a special assault which should finally and definitely break the Allied line at Ypres. To do this was to clear Flanders of the Allies; and then, as by custom he might, he intended to annex Belgium in the Cloth Hall of Ypres. He came with his own Prussian Guard; it was that Guard which, on the 15th, led another terrible massed attack. It was no less vigorous than the attack of the 31st; but the English, reinforced now by the French, met it better. Again the dense masses poured in; again the very officers fired until their rifles grew too hot to hold. When, that night, he strength of the German attack was spent, the better part of the Prussian Guard lay dead in a wood—lay, at some places, in ranks eight deep. The second and lesser climax was past. A fortnight more, and the line from La Bassee to the sea had been locked as thoroughly as the line from Switzerland to La Basee. It had cost England 50,000 men out of 120,000 engaged—a proportion of loss greater than any previous war ever knoew. It probably cost the Germans 375,000. That is a half million in all. The American Civil War has been called the most terrible in modern history. In this one long battle Europe lost as many men as the North lost in the whole Civil War.

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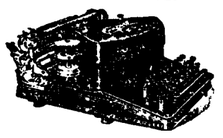

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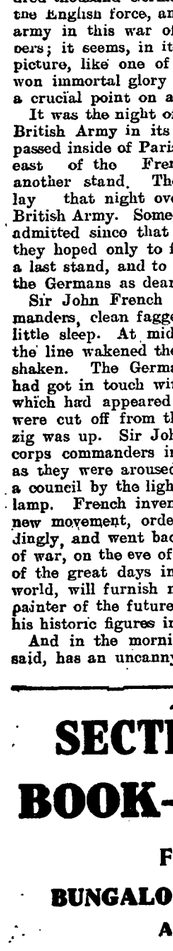

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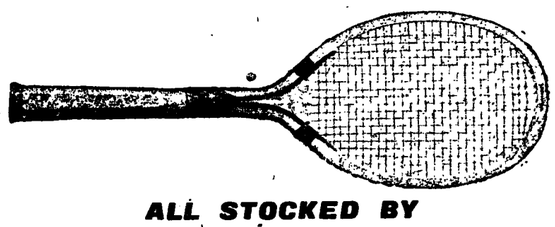

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GENERAL FOCH.

A PHILOSOPHER AND STRATEGIST.

One might have been pardoned for expecting from a General of France that his uniform would be more splendid, his horse finer, and his sword longer than those of anyone else in the army, says "The Times" Paris correspondent. During the last few months I have met many French generals along the front. They are simplest soldiers of the army: I have never seen them on horseback, and they seldom wear a sword. When their cap is covered with the service blue it would be easy to imagine that they were elderly, if willing, citizens, who had obtained some post in the ambulance service which enabled them to wear the red trousers and the tunic of the army without arousing too much inquiry as to their right to appear as combatants. Three dull steel stars on the unembroidered sleeves of their tunics alone denote their rank.

In spite of censors, in spite of the self-effacement which generals have observed, partly from natural habits of modesty, partly from political prudence, one or two of the generals who are winning the battle of the Allies are acquiring reputations which extend beyond the ranks of the army. Foremost among these men is General Foch, the Commander of the Armies of the North. What Ernest Lavisse has done for civilian New France in his direction of the *Ecloe Normale* General Foch has done in a large measure for the officers of New France by his teaching of strategy and tactics at the *Ecole de Guerre*. Although his stay at the school was only for a period of five years, he left his mark upon the whole teaching of general tactics.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

I had the honour of being received recently by General Foch at his headquarters in the north of France—a house built for very different purposes many years ago, when Flemish civil architecture was in its flower. The quiet atmosphere of Flemish ease and burgomaster comfort has completely vanished. The building hums with activity, as does the whole town. A fleet of motor-cars is ready for instant action. Officers and orderlies hurry constantly to and fro. There is an occasional British uniform, a naval airman's armoured car, and above all the noise of this bustle, though lower in tone, the sound of guns in the distance from Ypres.

The director of all this activity is General Foch. There in the north he is putting his theories of war to the test with as much success as he did at the outbreak of hostilities in Lorraine and later in the centre during the battle of Marne. Although born with the brain of a mathematician, General Foch's ideas upon war are by no means purely scientific. He refuses, indeed, to regard war, and more especially modern war, as an exact science. The developments of science have, indeed, but increased the mental and moarl effort required of each participant, and it is only in the passions aroused in each man by the conflict of conception of life that the combatant finds the strength of will to withstand the horrors of modern warfare.

THE TRIUMPH OF OBSTINACY.

General Foch is a philosopher as well as a fighter. He is one of the rare philosophers who have proved the accuracy of their ideas in the fire of battle. A typical instance of this is given by 'Miles' in a recent number of the *Correspondent*. During the battle of the Marne the Germans made repeated efforts to cut through the centre where General Foch commanded between Sezanne and Mailly. On three consecutive days General Foch was forced to retire. Every morning he resumed the offensive, with the result that his obstinacy won the day. He was able to profit by a false step by the enemy to take him in the flank and defeat him.

General Foch's whole life and teaching were proved true in those days. He has resolved the art of war into three fundamental ideas—preparation, the formation of a mass, and the multiplication of this mass. In order to derive the full benefit of the mass created it is necessary to have freedom of action, and that is only obtained by intellectual discipline. General Foch has written:—

Discipline for a leader does not mean the execution of orders received in so far as they seem suitable, just, reasonable, or even possible. It means that you have entirely grasped the ideas of the leader who has given the order and that you take every possible means of satisfying him. Discipline does not mean silence, abstention, only doing what appears to you possible without compromising yourself; it is not the practice of the art of avoiding responsibilities. On the contrary, it is action in the sense of orders received.

Fifteen years ago at the *Ecole de Guerre* General Foch was fond of quoting Joseph de Maistre's remark, 'A battle lost is a battle which one believes to have lost, for battles are not lost materially'; and of adding, 'Battles are therefore lost morally, and it is therefore morally that they are won.' The aphorism can be extended by one: 'A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself vanquished.' As Miles remarks, 'He did as he had said.'

PERSONAL TRAITS.

In person General Foch is slim and bears his 64 years with ease and grace. His grey-blue eyes give a singularly striking impression of a man whose life has been devoted to translating philosophy into terms of the casualty list. His speech betrays the mathematician. It is precise and logical. Its rapidity betrays the man of action. Such is the man who has controlled the two armies which have been fighting with our troops for the preservation of the last strip of free Belgium, for the protection of Calais and the English Channel.

He is will fitted for the task, since he has been for some years a friend of Sir John French. As head of the French Military Mission which followed our Army manoeuvres three years ago he got to know and to appreciate the qualities of the British Army. As General in Command of the 20th Army at Nancy he had frequently received the visit of British Staff Officers. He is confident of victory and his troops share his confidence.

LORD KITCHENER AND LORD FISHER AT CHURCH.

The "Church Family Newspaper" calls attention to Lord Curzon's statement in the House of Lords to the effect that the late Lord Roberts had conducted family prayers for his household for over 50 years. The paper adds.—"Other notable examples of unostentatious piety have just come to light. We learn on unimpeachable authority that Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, makes a habit of going to a certain church practically every day for prayer and meditation before commencing his responsible duties.

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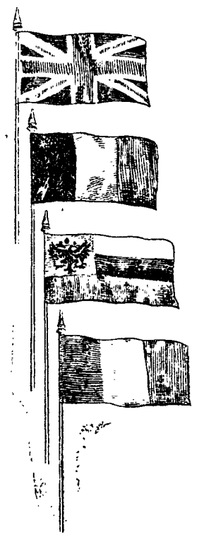

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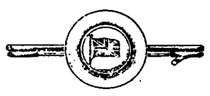

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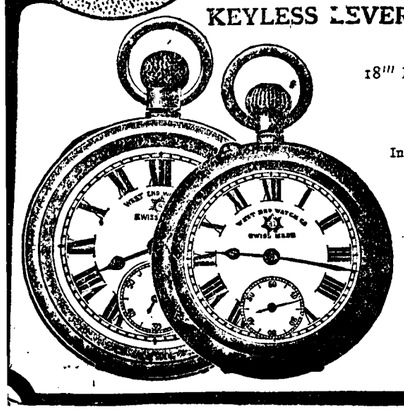

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18ct. " " " " " Rs. 375.

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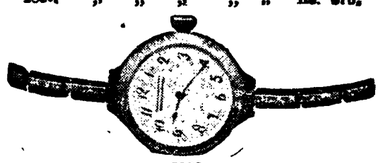
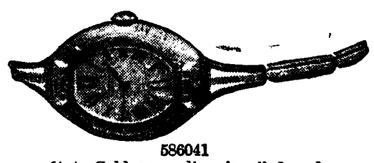
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and rubies, Rs. 410.



2150
18ct. Gold Keystone Elgin expanding, Rs. 285.

597638
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and enamelling, Rs. 360.

2156
18ct. Keystone Elgin expanding, R...



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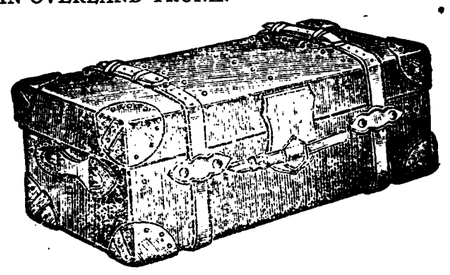

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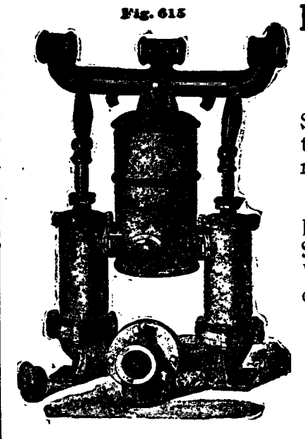
Fig. 615



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